MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 352.]

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APRIL 1, 1821.

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If any one enquire in regard to the public feelings which guide the Conductor of this Miscellany, he replies, that in Politics, he is an immovable friend to the principles of civil liberty, and of a benevolent administration of government; and is of the party of the Tories, the Whigs, and the Radical Reformers, as far as they are friends to the same principles and practices;—that in matters of Religion, acting in the spirit of Christianity, he maintains perfect liberty of conscience, and is desirous of living in mutual charity with every sect of Christians;—and that, in Philosophy, he prefers the useful to the speculative, constantly rejecting doctrines which have no better foundation than the authority of respected names, and admitting the assumption of no causes which are not equal and analogous to the effects.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Of the NEAPOLITAN NOBILITY and the
CARBONARI.*

"Omnes omnium charitates Patria una complexa est." CICERO.

Is it longer a question whether the nobility still exists in Naples? The true answer to this will be, that as a name it is still uttered, but that it is indeed vox et præterea nihil. But is there such an association as that of the Carbonari? Yes, it first took its form on the 6th of July, and from that memorable period the sect has daily increased, until it has grown into a nation.

This new and social compact had scarcely been promulgated, when some few, urged by political rather than self-isharistocratical considerations, frankly gave it as their opinion, that in addition to the parliament of the people, it would be wise to erect a chamber of peers or senators, in order to discuss the merits of the several laws before they should be finally past to the executive.

But as soon as this proposition was made known to the people, it excited such an expression of disapprobation and disgust, that its promoters, though persons of acknowledged integrity and ability, were considered little better than inimical to the new order of things, and favourable to absolute monarchy.

These persons, however, had been guided by pure public principles, without any selfish views, and in deference to the opinion of the people, they withdrew a proposal which appeared to them in the light of a mere theoretical error.

In the ensuing elections, however, throughout the parishes, the districts, and the provinces, the electors not only refused to nominate any of the old Neapolitan barons, but solemnly declared and inculcated the doctrine

of their absolute exclusion from the government.

The order of the priests was somewhat more fortunate, and some of the first parish-priests in Naples and other places, have obtained in the suffrages of their parishioners, a pleasing reward for their truly virtuous and patriotic exertions.

Now it appears to me, that this total exclusion of the aristocratical influence, as a maxim rigidly enforced, is equally unjust, impolitic and dangerous. is surely unjust, inasmuch as it destroys that equality of civil rights which was stipulated for in The Constitution. And what crime have the real nobles of the land committed, to deserve from the people this perpetual exclusion-bill? It will not be necessary to be jealous in this age of a return of the times in which absurd and barbarous institutions of society, authorized chiefs, and privileged dependants; to play the little despot over their plot of unhappy earth, to strengthen the giant hands of monarchical power. That Gothic and Norman fabric was gradually undermined by the efforts of despots themselves, while in the progressive lights of ages it crumbled into dust; and is now perfectly annihilated, by abolishing aristocratical assemblies in the year 1799, and by the separation of baronial jurisdiction from the feudal system. On account of these events so beneficial to the social system, though detrimental to the particular governments under which they rose, the barons virtually became a part of the people, distinguished from their fellow citizens only by a greater portion of wealth and property. And this being merely personal without any exactions, privileges, or the shadow of authority, their true interest consisted in preserving their property by submitting to a constitutional government, of all kinds the best fitted for the protection and 2 B

^{*} Translated from "the Minerva Nepolitana."

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security of it. But without insisting upon the general utility of such a rank as the nobility, we must observe that many of the first writers who have enlightened our nation upon subjects of political economy, and constitutional government, since Giannone and the Genovese, are to be found amongst our nobles; and the names of a Cantalupo and of a Caracciolo, with that of our Filangieri, are now and will often be repeated with emotions of grateful plea-Filangieri indeed stood foremost in our battle with despotic power, and by unfolding the true principles of legislation, contributed more than any single writer to the complete overthrow

of arbitrary government.

Were we to undertake the difficult task of enumerating the names of those who, in the last five years of the past century, fell the innocent victims of jealous power, either mown down like grass by its sweeping scythe, or banished by its oppressions to a foreign land, we should open a book of death that would astonish even its authors. We should see that throughout Italy, before the sparks of liberty had yet burst into flame, the history of Naples only, affords more instances of victims and proscriptions among its nobles, than any other of the principal cities, however much they may have suffered from the exterminating hand of absolute power. This accounts for the slight re-action from the influence of the nobility against the rapid growth of the doctrines of the Carbonari, and even for its co-operation with the gigantic force, with which it possessed itself of the opinion of the nation. And we shall here say a few words respecting the rise and progress of this political association, which has succeeded so happily in promoting a new and better order of things amongst us.

Through the secret exertions of a few cautious, but enterprizing men, certain political doctrines of a liberal tone, were pretty widely spread soon after the year 1790, among a numerous body of the Carbonari, or real Charcoal-burners in Genoa, with a view to deliver that noble city from the thraldom of an oligarchy, and to

unite it to France.

In the lapse of about ten years, the same opinions were successfully propagated, and gladly entertained, among the chief portion of the Neapolitan people; while the proselytes to the new system adopted the same denomination

of Carbonari, which in fact belonged as an occupation, to the Genoese, and afterwards applied it figuratively to signify a small landholder, a simple husbandman, or an artizan, who have no objection to a king-to which, indeed, they have been habituated for many ages, but were now become desirous of a constitutional one.

Thus the Neapolitan "Carbona-risms," or charcoal company, is simply a society, formed for the laudable purpose of educating the lower classes, and giving them proper ideas of constitutional government. During the last ten years such opinions have been rapidly increasing throughout all the provinces, but more especially in the Abruzzi, where the number of the Carbonari is very great. They were, at first but imperfectly organized, without those forms and distinguishing marks which characterise a sect, advocating liberal sentiments, which have been promulgated, fortified, and extended in a very astonishing manner.

After the restoration of the King, in 1815, such free opinions would, however, gradually have subsided and died away by wise and temperate measures on the part of tyranny, had not one of its narrow-minded and ferocious ministers dared to rouse the sleeping lion from his den, and put in motion that spirit of associated freedom (calderarismo) which it will not be found easy to

subdue. A certain bishop of the kingdom, whom it is of no consequence to name thought proper, (unless it was indeed suggested to him at Rome, whither he had retired as an enemy to the French government) to institute a sect in opposition to that of the Carbonari, who were at that time unjustly ranked among the advocates of French despotism. When returned to the kingdom, and fixed in his seat, he began to collect together many persons of the middle and lower ranks: forming them into a company, he gave them the name of Calderari, for the purpose of resisting and utterly consuming, if necessary, the Carbonari, or poor Carbonites, like iron pans and pots, resisting and consuming the coals, which waste their strength while they burn away under them. On such a notable plan, the Calderari began to gather strength, particularly after the flight of the unfortunate and ill-advised Murat; and the above-mentioned minister now resolved to avail himself of their assistill,

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ance to extirpate the sect of Carbonari, whom he still considered as suspicious characters, adhering to the French interest. But in fact, the Carbonari neither admired Murat nor his government, but required the constitution which he had promised to them. This is so well known, that after the barbarous and cruel executions committed by Mankes, in Calabria, and by Montigni in the Abruzzi, against the Carbonari (who in the absence of Murat had openly declared themselves in favour of a constitutional government, with arms in their hands,) this politic admiration of him was at once changed into hatred; and to this disapprobation of his measures we are to attribute the utter desertion in which he was left by the nation, when, on the 15th of May, he returned into his kingdom, defeated and disgraced, without ever having been enabled to employ the resources of the

country against his enemies.* Although our minister was egregiously mistaken in his calculations, he resolved to arm and increase the number of the Calderari (or gridirons) until they amounted to 60,000, consisting of desperate and abandoned wretches, prepared to fall, at a moment's notice, upon the Carbonari, and renew the Parisian slaughter of St. Bartholomew. But the Carbonari were on the watch, and soon discovered the atrocious design meditated against them. only united more resolutely together, resolving to act on the defensive, and resist to the very utmost. At this period the Cavaliere di Medici, perceiving the imminent danger in which the nation was placed, happily saved it from the horrors of a worse than civil war, by prevailing on the good sense of the king to banish his atrocious minister, and disarm the ruffians; while the Carbonari, having joined together for the common safety of their country, continued to associate their cause with that of a constitutional government, and entered into more solemn engagements than before, respecting their course of proceedings, and the language, oaths, and institutions, which they should adopt. In three years after this, the influence of the opposite sect of the Calderari was entirely destroyed, and the whole body of the people were simultaneously disposed to require a new constitution.

From this it will appear, that the spirit of Carbonarism, which deed that of right liberty, had been strongly manifested for more than ten years, though in a manner which led the people rather to desire than promise themselves a constitution; and we have yet to explain that great political phenomenon, how, in a period of three years, from 1817 until 1820, five or six millions of men could have so nobly associated themselves for the purpose of emancipation, and exhibited the imposing and beautiful example of one entire family, peacefully preferring its wishes before a common father, and offering the means by which they might be granted. Perfect unanimity was requisite to produce such harmony of feeling and identity of objects, in the petitioners. We are not, however, to suppose that, during the three years in which such associations were forming throughout the provinces, and every day becoming more manifest, there existed no class of persons to whom they were highly disagreeable, as being opposed to their selfish interests, and arbitrary privileges. There was, indeed, an order of men, by no means insignificant on account of wealth and property, as well as for the number of their dependents, who, we might naturally suppose, would decidedly oppose the growth of doctrines subversive of their own power and privi-leges. But we shall scarcely be believed, when we assert that this particular order neither awakened slothful ministers nor informed the king, pur-posely imposed upon by the flattery and imprudence of his courtiers! But we observed that not a single individual among the old nobles of the kingdom offered the least resistance, or betrayed any feelings of disgust on the quiet and unexpected change; much less did they blame the authors of it. The majority, on the other hand, freely ex-pressed their approbation of it. Nor ought we to be surprised at this, when we reflect that the barons had already entered into the class of other proprietors, and had thus identified their own interests with those of the best and soundest portion of the community.

^{*} The only actions of any importance in which he was engaged during his unaccountable retreat, occurred on the 1st and 2d of May, between Macerata and Tolentino. In the first, the division commanded by General Ambrosio, greatly distinguished itself; and, in the second, the guard under General Pignatelli, shewed that Germans can be conquered by Neapolitan soldiers. But Murat suffered himself to be betrayed by his own fears.

And, in fact, where this unanimity has not yet taken place, the people have been betrayed and imposed upon by the evil influence of aristocracy; and the hydra of counter-revolution puts forth its monstrous head to poison with its deadly breath our hopes of consolidating public happiness. Of this Spain and Sicily have given us recent examples; but; whatever the arimani of constitutional governments around us may suppose, we still preserve a happy concord of all ranks from the remotest parts of Calabria, to the Abruzzi, and are prepared to maintain it with our constitutional laws, and to fight for them bravely. Since, then, our former nobility possess only the name, and are distinguished only by their rank, from other citizens, (being the same in the eye of the constitution and the laws,) is it not an unjust maxim which we have lately sanctioned, that they are to be virtually excluded from all participation in the national representation? And would it not likewise be most unjust that our former nobles should retain a privilege of nominating a certain nun:ber among them to the council of state?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

N your Magazine for April, I have just seen a slight notice of one of the most surprising and beautiful Water-Falls in the world; but short as the notice is, it contains two or three mistakes, which you may perhaps think worth correcting. I visited the fall in question, passing through a most interesting country, seldom (perhaps never) visited by Englishmen. The name of the fall is Rog soss, the o is pronounced like French u, very long, the definite article en is always added to the substantive, thus, Rug soss en or Rug

smoke waterfall the
en soss, for it called either way, is literally the waterfall of smoke, and to
nothing else can it be so aptly compared,
as from having fallen over three pretty
considerable falls before it reaches its
last jump, it is broken into white foam
so exceedingly light as to appear as if
it could not reach the bottom of Black
Basin, into which it is precipitated,
it is, I believe, the highest known fall,
mubroken in its whole descent; the
one mentioned by your correspondent,
in the Pyrences, is (if I am not mis-

taken) divided into two jumps or falk. Its perpendicular height, as measured by Professor Esmark, is 432 ells (norsk) each ell near 25 English inches, i.e. 895 English feet. The river which flows out of the Mios vand is called the water

Maane, or according to your correspondent Maanelven, i.e. Maan elv en.

On the PROGRESS of the PHEASANT in

BRITAIN, by a Landed Gentleman of Scotland.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

T is known to most of your readers that the pheasant is a bird which was familiar to the Greeks and Romans at a very early period. The former brought it from the banks of the river Phasis, in the Black Sea, and hence the Roman name, Phasiana. By the Romans it was imported into Gaul, and most probably at the time that so many of the Roman nobility sheltered themselves from the tyranny of the Neroes and Caligulas, in the beautiful and favourite Provincia Narbonensis; which comprehended the district of country in France, extending from Lyons down the Rhone, on each side, to the shores of the Mediterranean.

I know not if we can ascertain at what period the pheasant was introduced into Britain; I have not at hand the early accounts of feasts and cookery in the reign of Edward II. or III. published by some of the members of the antiquarian society; but probably this bird was for a long time kept in a demestic state, like common poultry. For a long period it was supposed to be a delicate bird, that would not bear a very inland situation.

It has been most abundant in the maritime corn counties, but of late it has been proved that there is no part of Britain where this bird will not thrive well, if there be shelter of woodlands and food in the winter season. About fifty years ago the pheasant was introduced into the south-east county of Scotland, which, for climate, shelter and food, is perhaps the best; but, within the last twenty years, several gentlemen have attempted to naturalise it in the counties of Fife and Forfar, north of the great estuary, the Forth. The experiment has succeeded completely, for few estates are hetter stocked than those of Raith, Wemyss Castle, and Dunnikier, in Fife, nor Basic.

Further details relative to Naples and Italy will be most acceptable.

Priory and Brechin Castle, north of the River Tay. The Earl of Fife has stocked his estates in Bamffshire. and even so far north the pheasant thrives well. On the west of Scotland I am not informed if the pheasant has as yet been tried beyond Ayrshire, where, however, it abounds on the estates of the Earls of Eglington and Cassillis.

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It is almost needless to mention, that pheasants will abound no where without winter food—in Scotland, perhaps, more particularly than in England; because, although the country is well wooded by plantations, there is very little natural wood, and of course underwood is scarce. The berries and insects that underwood affords are great sources of support to the pheasant. The pheasant, the turkey, and even our common cocks and hens thrive best in a mixture of corn, wild seeds, and insects.

The winter feeding of pheasants in Scotland is confined to throwing out, in their resorts, sheaves of oats. In Norfolk, I believe, buck-wheat is used, but this is a grain that does not afford a sure ripened crop every year in Scotland.

I may, on a future occasion, give you some loose notices on the roe-deer and wild turkey. X. X.

Scarborough, Feb. 2, 1821.

*** If the following grant of Deugy Hundred, in Essex, be not a monkish forgery, pheasants must have been introduced long before the time of Edward the Confessor. The grant is by Edward to Randolph Peperking, to be found in the records of the Exchequer.

Iche Edward Koning

Have given of my forest and keeping,
Of the Hundred of Chelmer and Dancing,
To Randulph Peperking, and to his kind-

With hearte and kinde, Doe and Bocke, Hare and Fox, Cat and Brocke, Wild Fowell, with his Flocke, Patriche, Fesant-Hen and Fesant-Cocke, With greene and wilde stob and flocke.

&c. &c. &c.

Hence it is not improbable that the last of the Romans may have imported the pheasant into Britain. Indeed, we have always considered that the Romans, in the last half century of their residence in this island, may have introduced more arts and refinements than we are at present aware of, which, in spite of the many barbarous invasions of the Anglo-Saxons, and Danes, never were lost and forgotten.

but we have hinted that the grant may be a monkish forgery. Such forgeries were common when pricets wished to establish an ancient right to lands that lay convenient to them, or that wanted an immediate claimant.

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Iche Koning, kindling, heartie, and broche, are Anglo-Saxon words; the rest are more modern than the Confessor's æra. How come the hare and fox to be coupled? Fox-hunting was not practised in those days. And why is the wolf omitted? The doe and buck mean fallow deer; but we very much doubt if fallow deer existed in Britain till long after the Conquest.

It is singular that no instance at present strikes us, of the pheasant being a bird used in heraldry. We have the peacock, the cock, the swan, goose, and duck, among domestic birds; the eagle, hawks, martin, swallow, heron, &c. But the beauty of the pheasant, and being a bird at table in great feasts, might have placed it in the herald's court. Perhaps it was because the pheasant is a bird to which no particular character is attached; it affords no emblem on which alone heraldry is founded.

For the Monthly Magazine,

Months' Residence at, the MOUTH of the GREAT FISH BIVER; being an accurate description of the condition of the Emigrants lately settled in that part of Southern Africa. By T. L. JONES.

[During the period of the narrator's stay in that part of Africa to which this publication relates, he suffered no occurrence deemed worthy of recital to escape his observation; and aware that the only merit that can be attached to it, is a strict regard to truth in the narration, he pledges himself to have been very exact in this par-

ticular. HE ships Chapman and Nautilus, being the first two that were taken up for the purpose of conveying the settlers to their destination; the former, having on board Messrs. Baillie and Carlile, and their respective parties, dropped down from the King's Dock, Deptford, to Blackwall, for the purpose of taking in stores from thence, below Woolwich, and, after experiencing some rough weather in the Margate Roads, cleared the Land's End on the 9th of December, 1819. The latter, with the respective parties of Messrs. Owen, Rolls, Crause, Manby, and Smith, having twice struck on the Goodwin's (through the negligence of the pilot) the evening preceding, cleared the Land on the 8th of the same month. It is but justice here to state, that nothing that could tend, in the smallest degree, to our comfort and accommodation, was neglected by his Majesty's Government, and had that justice been as strictly adhered to by those whose duty it was to see it properly administered, our voyage would have been much less irksome than it ultimately proved to be. The weather continuing rough, the effects of it were soon sensibly felt upon our stomachs. Men, women, and children were ranged from stem to stern, and as well as the intervals between each mouthful would permit, bewailing themselves for embarking in such an enterprise; however, as we approached the warmer latitudes, our stomachs were in better trim, and by December 15th, in the lat. of Cape Ortegal, we were most of us in a state of convalescence. On this day an immense shoal of porpoises passed our bows, taking a south-easterly direction, which circumstance the seamen looked on as no favourable omen, as in all probability the wind would shift to that quarter.

The next day, as they had predicted, a fresh breeze sprung up from the southward, and the weather, which for the last week had been clear, had now become bazy and intensely cold—the wind freshening every hour we were bearing away for the American coast. in a W. NW. direction, and altogether conspired to render our situation particularly unpleasant; on the 21st we wore ship and stood on the other tack, in a SE. direction, till the 23rd, when our ears were assailed with the gladdening tiding of a fair wind, and we soon beheld, with no little satisfaction, that sun which had been seven days obscured, burst forth in unclouded majesty; immediate advantage was taken of the event, and we now stood in a SW. direction, with a fine breeze, lat. this day 47° 20', by which it will be seen that we had gained but little ground since the 15th. The weather being now fine, our troubles were soon forgotten; the countenances which had before presented true pictures of despondency, now lighted up by the hopes, which, but a momentary contemplation of the happiness of the future had imparted, and the pleasing conviction of having escaped the inhospitable tap of those enemies to freedom, Messrs. Doe and Roe, had, I presume, no small share in the metamorphose. Our digestive organs having been for some time in delicate order, we were enabled to provide sumptuously for that day of English festivity, called Christmas, each one

acting his part on the occasion in a way peculiar to convalescents at sea. The evening was spent in great conviviality, the friends we had left behind being toasted in bumpers of good

punch.

The weather continuing fine, our anproach to the sun was sensibly felt. On Wednesday the 29th, we saw Madeira, bearing W. SW., distance about eight leagues, and on the Friday following we could plainly discern the Peak of Teneriffe. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the brilliancy of the scene it presented, the setting sun shining on its stupendous summit, which appeared above a belt of crimson clouds below, which descended in irregular lines, immense caverus, the ridges of which partaking of the sun's brilliancy, and the shadowed parts appearing like drifts of snow. As the evening advanced, so we approached the Peak, and the reflections of the moon, which was now at the full, having the same effect upon it as the sun: the scene was truly sublime. While gazing with wonder and delight on this pyramid of nature, we were apprised of new scenes presenting themselves upon our starboard, and the island of Palma was soon distinguished, but at a Having a fine breeze great distance. next morning, we were near enough plainly to discern small objects on the shore, but a foul wind suddenly springing up, we were obliged to bear away to the NW.

The wind continuing in the same quarter, we remained beating about till Monday. Jan. 3rd, when the wind having in some degree abated, we had some hopes of weathering the NE. point of the island, but were disappointed in our expectations, as we were again obliged to bear away to the N.NW. it blowing very fresh, and a The next tremendous sea running. day we were more fortunate, and succeeded in weathering the point; at noon we were entirely becalmed. This circumstance enabled us to have a fine view of the island, which seems to rise from the sea in a semicircular form, with a surface even as a mole-hill, but on a nearer approach, lofty eminences and deep ravines are discernable; it nevertheless has a very fertile appearance, the mountains being covered with herbage to their very summit, while those parts near the sea are neatly laid out in vineyards. In the evening, fine breeze springing up from the eastill,

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ward, we soon lost sight of Palma. At 3 P. M. a strange sail was perceived standing due west, which we at first conjectured to be a South American privateer. As the day broke, Ferro, another of the Canary isles, was discernable, with more land on our larboard. The sail we saw on the preceding night was now far astern, but, laying our course, we were induced to suppose she was one of the ships for the Cape with settlers. Our top-sails were immediately put aback, and we lay too for some time, for the purpose of As she approached we speaking her. could discern her number, and with no little satisfaction found her to be the Nautilus, as we had parted company with her in the Downs. At noon she was within hail, and, after the customary ceremonies had been gone through, they gave us three hearty cheers, which we returned them with interest. were happy to learn they were all in good health, and had lost but one child, and we now stood our course together with a fine breeze from the Thursday, Jan. 3rd, lat. 25° 48' light breezes from the NE.; we were now in the Trades, the weather continuing remarkably fine, resembling in temperature the June of England, with a cloudless sky.

On Sunday divine service was performed, as had always hitherto been the case when the weather would permit. On this day three large whales were seen astern, as were several sharks, which contributed much to our amusement, but at present we had not been able to take any. We now stood for the Cape de Verd islands, and, on the Tuesday morning could discern the island of Sal, so called from the quantity of salt it produces; bearing-E. SE. distance six leagues, its appearance was rather novel, being very flat near the shores, with several high rocks scattered over it, in the form of sugar leaves; it is nearly uninhabited, and has a very sterile aspect. The evenings being remarkably fine, we according to custom, spent the early part of the night in dancing, singing, and other amusements. The next land we made was the island of Mai, and on the Wednesday morning the island of St. Jago was plainly discerned, bearing E. by S. half S., and as it was the intention of Lieut. Cole, the transport agent, to put in here for a few days, for the purpose of procuring refreshments for the women and children, we

dropped anchor in Porto Praya, at 4 P.M. of the same day, being the 12th of January.

The Nautilus (not having parted with her since our joining company off Palma) dropped anchor at the same hour; we were all in extreme good health, having lost two children with the hooping cough, the Nautilus having lost three. As some doubts were entertained whether the governor would permit us to land, on account of having so many women and children on board, the proper authorities waited on that personage for permission so to do. The greatest anxiety was evinced for their return to the ship, and in the evening we received the governor's permission to go to any part of the island, and in the morning boats came alongside, for the purpose of conveying those shore who felt so inclined, and few neglected taking advantage of the oc-We were landed on a level casion. sandy beach, from which to the town of Porto Praya, we ascended by a steep hill, composed of a yellowish slaty mat-The town chiefly consists of one square of tolerably well built houses; in this square the market is held, which was well supplied with oranges, lemons, plantains, bananas, eocoa nuts, figs, goats, pigs, turkeys, fowls, &c. on the occasion. From the town you descend by a winding pass to a very fine valley, where there is a plantation of cotton Here the palma christi, or castor tree, from which the oil of that name is expressed, is found in great abundance, and in the highest perfection, with great quantities of melons, pumpkins, calabashes, &c. The inhabitants, who consist of negroes and a few European store-keepers, live a very inactive life, and are by no means remarkable for their faculty in distinguishing meum from tuum.

No person, on landing at Porto Praya, would imagine the place to be in the hands of an enlightened government; for with the exception of a badly-constructed fort, there is not a public edifice worthy of the name. The water is conveyed on the heads of women, chiefly with a child at their backs, up the steep from the valley I before spoke of; their apparel is chiefly such as they procure from the shipping, which, from time to time, put in here; therefore an old coat or shirt will purchase more than dollars: this was soon discovered, and the market-place, on the following day, I can compare to nothing

nothing but rag-fair. Such was the influx of fruit from the interior, that fine large oranges, certainly the most delicious ever eaten, were sold for one pistrene, (10d.) per hundred. Goats and sheep were also sold from 3s to 5s. each; pigs from 2s. to 10s., but generally of such a meagre deportment that one might almost read the Bible through them. The price of bread was advanced most exorbitantly on our We attempted a ramble into arrival. the interior, but the weather was at this time so excessively hot, as to render it ntterly impossible for an European to

endure the fatigue.

On the Sunday following, having obtained every necessary that was to be procured here, we weighed anchor, and left St. Jago, which, to those accustomed to the verdure of an English soil, it could not be expected to form very liberal ideas of, being a place whose most distinguishing feature is a series of steep and lofty hills, covered with stones resembling volcanic matter, without a vestige of vegetation to adorn them; but the small and level vallies, neatly attired with the beautiful foliage of the tamarind, the orange, and of the cotton tree, at once bearing the bud, the bloom, and the ripened pod, leave an impression of a different kind, and which, at another season of the year, must form a delightful contrast. The weather continued variable from our leaving St. Jago until Jan. 27, with short breezes and long calms, on which day a large shoal of porpoises passed our bows, taking a northerly direction. On Tuesday, Feb. 1st, we crossed the line; but Mr. Neptune's visit was dispensed with, much to the satisfaction of all on board.

On Saturday, Feb. 5, saw five sail, one of which bore up to the Nautilus, she being two miles a-head. In about half an hour we came within hail, and found her to be a small schooner, bound to Pernambuco, in the Brazils. The Captain of her kindly offering (as in all probability he should return to England before the period of packets leaving the Cape,) to convey any letters that might be committed to his charge, pens and ink were immediately in requisition, and many took advantage of the occasion. As he had left England some weeks later than ourselves, we derived much pleasure from reading a series of the Times newspaper, he furnished us with. In the evening, a fine breeze springing up, we soon lost sight of her.

Nothing particular occurred till thelic of Feb. when we took the first and one shark we caught during the passes. Many attempts had been made prior to this, but owing to our hooks not being of sufficient strength, we had always lost them. The cook's tormentors in large fork) were soon rigged for the occasion, and in about ten minutes we

got him upon deck.

On Feb. 24th we were in lat. 15° 45. Up to this period we had lost four children with the hooping cough, the remainder of the passengers being in excellent health. The flying fish, which had for some time been very numerous, now became scarce; we were not able to take any during the passage. As we still carried a fair wind, nothing worthy of remark occurred till the 4th March, when we threw overboard our fifth child. On the 16th we hove in sight of the Lion's Rump. It now became a matter of no small interest whether or no the Nautilus had arrived at her destination, as we had parted company with her for near a month; at length she was discovered beating up under the rocks that form the western base of Cape Town; and, after making several unsuccessful attempts to get a good anchorage, brought up, for the night, off Robin's Island, about seven miles from the town. In the morning she made a second attempt, and was more successful.

The Chapman, after beating about the bay the whole night, the wind blowing very fresh from the SE. came to an anchor at 10 P.M. On the following morning, being the 17th March, great anxiety was soon evinced, all expecting to be able to go on shore; but this, it seems, has been the chief aim of government to prevent, as not one of the settlers had the privilege of so doing. The Protock boat soon waited upon us with the pleasant information, that we were to remain at present under strict quarantine-heads of parties alone being permitted to land. On the Sunday the government surgeon came on board, to examine into the state of our health, and expressed great satisfaction at finding us so well-

After this we naturally expected to have been permitted to land, but although two memorials were transmitted to the governor, it was of no avail, and it was with the greatest difficulty we were enabled to procure those necessaries which, after so long a voyage, to those unaccustomed to live upon sea

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provision, it was so essential to obtain. We now understood that a vast expense would be incurred in transporting our families and property from the place of our landing to the place of location, and that government, having made no provision for the purpose, the expense would ultimately fall upon ourselves; and that the £10 deposit (paid in England) which they had agreed to return us, would in all probability be used for that purpose. We were not long in determining what line of conduct to pursue.

A humble, though independent, memorial was drawn up and immediately transmitted to the governor, stating our total inability to bear the expense, and that if the £10 (which was all the property that many were possessed of) was taken for the purpose, it would deprive them of all prospect of succeeding. To this memorial we received a very satisfactory answer from his Excellency, desiring us to give ourselves no uneasiness on the subject, for although he could not undertake to say we should not ultimately pay the expenses of land carriage, he assured us that we should never be distressed for it, and that he had not the smallest doubt, but that on representing the ease to the British government, it would be arranged to our satisfaction; indeed from the general treatment we have met with since leaving our native country, we have every reason to believe this to have been an oversight on the part of his Majesty's government.

On the 27th March we again weighed anchor, with a fair wind, for Algoa Bay, the Nautilus accompanying us. We stood our course together with a fine breeze till towards night, when the wind drawing right a-head, we remained beating about till the next Sunday, when we were entirely becalmed the whole of the day; but at night, a breeze springing up from the NW. we dropped anchor in Algoa Bay, at 5 P.M. on the day following. Thus had we arrived, after a long, though remarkably fine passage of upwards of four months, having lost seven children and one woman, who died after our arrival at Algoa Bay, and having had eight births during the passage. We all now remained in excellent health.

On the morning after our arrival, preparations were made for landing as many of the women and children as possible, as there is a tremendous surf continually running here, so that ships' MONTHLY MAG. NO. 352.

boats are not able to land, but convey their load to a buoy, from which there is a warp to the shore, passing through the stem and stern of the surf-boat, which here receives the contents, and thus conveys it within a few yards of the shore, where there are men in waiting, up to their middles in water, to receive the contents of her and convey it on shore. The weather continuing remarkably fine, every advantage was taken of it, and in three days the old Chapman was entirely cleared of her live lumber. We found, on landing, a very deplorable place, with about a dozen houses, or more properly speaking, huts, with a few Hottentot kralls, of a semi-circular form, composed of a few sticks, with a rush covering, huddled together, each containing six or eight families. This place is now much improved by the arrival of the settlers, some of whom have obtained permission to remain here; and, in all probability, Algoa Bay will, in the course of time, be a place of considerable importance. On the governor's last visit to this place, it was named Port Elizabeth, and a monument to the memory of Lady Donkin (his deceased wife) is now in a state of forwardness there. We here pitched our tents, having received all kinds of camp equipage at Cape Town, and remained eight days, being supplied with rations or allowances of provision, consisting of meat, bread, wood, and candles, by the Commissary. During our stay we were employed in loading the waggons, which had been some time in waiting prior to our arrival.

(To be completed in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

AVING occasion, about eighteen months ago, to take a sea voyage for the first time in my life, I felt of course very desirous to avoid, if possible, that disagreeable companion, sea sickness. I found that so long as I could persuade myself to yield freely to the motion of the vessel, so long I was entirely free from disagreeable feelings, but the moment I began to resist the swing, immediately qualmishness commenced, and subsequent experience in small vessels, in all kinds of weather, has confirmed me in the idea, that this resistance is the occasion of the sickness; one remarkable proof of it is, that those who are habitually affected with sickness at sea. find on awaking 2 C

out of sleep, that they are perfectly well, but as soon as awake, although the position may not be at all changed, they begin again to rebel against the circumstances in which they are placed, in which their stomach speedily co-operates. My principal reason for making this communication, is a hope that it may be the means of preventing to some the exceeding great misery of sea-sickness, for although I do not by experience know its extent, yet, that must certainly be extreme suffering which can induce a wish, as it has done in many instances, to be thrown overboard rather than endure it; and I would therefore subjoin a few minor precautions.

1st. As the seat of the affection appears to be in the organs of digestion, a small quantity of neat brandy should be taken as a stimulus whenever a disposition to qualmishness appears.

2nd. Keep on deck, and to windward

as much as possible.

3rd, By no means sit down in the cabin, particularly of a crowded packet, for there not only the closeness of the air and the sickness of the other passengers are alone likely enough to turn a squeamish stomach; but the motion of the vessel will be found to affect the sufferer in a greater degree than in any other situation in the vessel.

4th. Eat little, but often; the extremes of a full and empty stomach are equally to be avoided; but, above all, go with the vessel, when she descends a wave, descend with her, and when she rises again rise with her, as if you enjoyed the motion.

C. F. H.

Bristol, Jan. 25th, 1821.

For the Monthly Magazine.
THEPHILOSOPHICAL ENQUIRER.
No. XXI.

On the TRUE CAUSES of the ELLIPTI-

SINCE Kepler, determined by the analysis of Tycho's Observations on Mars, that the planets move in elliptic orbits, and describe equal areas in equal times, philosophers have puzzled themselves with conjectures to account for an irregularity incompatible with the laws of mechanics, which, while the circumstances of their agents and patients continue the same, require circular motions.

Newton, in investigating the geometrical proportion of the ellipse, discovered that the spaces, included between the radius vector, (or line drawn from one of the foci to the periphery of the ellipse) and a tangent to the curve, were equal in equal times; and hence that the forces concerned in producing these equal areas were represented by the radius vector and the tangent. The former he found to correspond with the inverse duplicate ratio of its lengths, and, therefore, ascribed their variation to a supposed attractive force in the same ratio; and the latter, which corresponded with no force in nature, he ascribed to an original impulse given to them by the Deity at their creation.

This was highly poetical, and sublimely theological; but it should be considered that, although results of successive natural powers may be represented for purposes of calculation by geometrical symbols, yet these symbols cannot with any truth be considered as actual representations of powers in nature. They are mathematical, not physical data, and Newton argued, in a circle, when he adopted the two generic lines, a right line generated by rectilinear motion, and a curve line which respects a centre, as symbols; and then referred to the necessarily different properties of a right line and a curve, as to operative powers, of nature.

Let us, however, drop these symbols, and the false analogies drawn from them, and consider the subject with the lights of reason and experience, and with due respect to the constant simplicity of nature, and the necessary mechanical secondary-causes which pro-

duce natural phenomena.

Whatever be the nature of the force with which the sun acts on the several planets, it is evident that it is a common force to all; and therefore at all times equal in regard to each.

If at any time it is unequal to a particular planet, as though the other planets were on one side the sun, and it were then supposed that the sun's action were at that time unequal in regard to that one, and to the others; yet an accidental or occasional inequality from this cause would not produce regular elliptic orbits, and regular progressions of the line of Apsides:

Again, it is fanciful to place the sun in the foci of the ellipse of a particular planet for the purpose of varying the forces; for in this case, the line of Apsides in all the planets ought to coincide, which is not the case, and it is absurd to require the sun (the common force) to be in several foci at the same time, producing opposite results.

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In truth, a common force located in one part of space could not produce a regular inequality in the distances of many planets, nor even in any one; nor could it produce different directions of the lines of Apsides in each. The supposition is to the last degree absurd, and is a proof that facts are required by Philosophers to yield to their systems.

Yet it is true that the planets do revolve in elliptical orbits, that the sun is in one of the foci of each, that they do describe equal areas in equal times, and that there is such a balance of the operating forces as renders the shape of the orbit dependant on those forces.

All this is true, yet the vulgar theory about the Sun's attraction, the planetary projectile force, the vacuum in space, and the sun's necessary position in one of the foci of an ellipse, is not true, and has no reality but in the fer-

tility of man's imagination.

On the contrary it may be laid down as an universal proposition, that every uniform irregularity of single bodies moved with a system of bodies by a common central force, or moved in any manner by common impulse or percussion, must arise within each body either from its different density, form or structure, or from variations among its

own parts.

Thus the central wheel, or power in any machinery, may produce various effects at the termination of its motions, as spinning, winding, &c. &c. yet all these variations are produced by the variable structure of the subordinate wheels; and these produce a variable local result, only in consequence of such local variation in the construction of the parts. It would be puerile to refer the variable results, to different properties of the central wheel in regard to each, or to its own peculiar relations to each. Nothing, on the other hand, can be more certain than that each variation in the results is an effect of variation in the proximate parts, though the common origin of force is nevertheless in the central wheel.

What then is the particular arrangement in each planet which forces it to perform a regular elliptical orbit, and have a regular progressive motion of

the line of Apsides?

It is agreed on all hands, that a system of action and re-action pervades all the bodies in the universe. Whether the moving powers be Attraction, or whether it be Motion transferred from body to body, the law of equal

action and re-action is universally and justly admitted. By the old school bodies are said mutually to attract one another in proportion to their quantities of matter, and inversely as the squares of their distances; and by the new one they are considered as moving one another through the gaseous medium of space, by the very same laws.

It is obvious, therefore, that as the equal action of the sun produces in the planets, orbits, whose parts vary their distance, that the difference or variation is to be found or must exist in the re-actions of the bodies which are patients of such equal actions; for if the re-actions are different, the effect of the motions in intensity and direction will proportionally vary. In the varied re-actions, then, of the several planets are to be found the true mechanical cause of their elliptical orbits. For the relative lengths of levers, or the sizes or radii of orbits, are inversely as the reactions of the bodies concerned.

Nor does it signify whether the proximate cause of this varied re-action be, or be not, determined—for if unknown, it would, in a mechanical and philosophical sense, be to be preferred to Newton's Projectile Force; while, independent of the whimsicality, and undetermined direction of such force, the action and re-action, confer on the sun and on the planets, much the same projectile force, each having, in degree, a simultaneous

tendency to go off in a tangent.

But in truth there seems little difficulty in determining the variable force which converts circular into elliptical orbits. It might be difficult, if, while the same phenomena existed, we found a planet consisting entirely of homogeneous solid matter. its re-actions would then be uniform if acted upon by an uniform force, and a circular orbit would be the necessary result. The earth, one of the planets, and that from which we must reason in regard to the rest, is on the contrary known to be neither fixed nor homogeneous. It consists for the greater part, at least on its operative circumference, of moving and moveable fluids. These with reference to the fixed parts have, as fluids, the power of accommodating themselves to external forces, by flowing towards any side unequally acted upon, and in this varied centrifugal power exists an unequal means and cause of re-action in the planets.

But if these moveable fluids were equally distributed through or on a planet, still the varied re-actions would

balance

balance one another, and though the sum of the re-actions might not be so great as though the planets were a fixed mass, yet the results would pro-

duce an orbit nearly circular.

We find, however, that upon the earth, the fluids are not equally distributed, and that there is a great preponderance in the southern hemisphere. On examining a terrestrial globe, it will be seen that when in the tropic of Cancer the sun passes vertical in a diurnal revolution over 200 degrees of land; but when in Capricorn, over not more than 90 degrees. Hence the earth's re-action is necessarily less at the former time than at the latter; and accordingly we find that it is then in its APHELION, and in the latter sign, in its PERIHELION.

The continents of Asia, Africa, and America present masses of uniform reaction, when the sun is in Cancer, with a diminished operation of their narrow seas; whereas, when the sun is in Capricorn, the waters of the expanded seas oscillate or re-act against the solar impulses, the orbit is diminished, and the oscillations combine to augment the rotatory motion, which effects increase till the declination diminishes, when the re-actions of the narrower seas lengthen the radii vectores, and the earth ascends to its aphelion. On the same principle, cricket-players, for correct play, require truly-formed and exactly equipoised cricket-balls, and duellists true spherical bullets. The very deflections of motion, which irregular form gives to those bodies, the irregular form of the earth gives to its motions in its orbit. Perhaps, in the speculations of human science on the analogies of the small and the great, a more exact analogy could not be adduced in illustration of nature, on a subject whose comparative vastness baffles ordinary illustration.

Similar orbits in all the planets may

be produced by similar means.

The Moon has, and can have, no fluids; but her primary having them, her orbit is varied by its various re-ac-

If it be objected that this is a vague cause which can never be the subject of symbolical representation, or mathematical determination, it may be replied, that results alone are the objects of our investigations, and that these are clear and decided, however intricate or multiplied may be the details of the cause. The re-action is always equivalent to

the Projectile Force, and may be adopt. ed for it in every part of the orbit; while the Solar momentum, conveyed through the medium of space to the planet, is mechanically and mathematically analogous in its effect to the attractive force. The philosophy and the reasoning are different, but the mathematical principles and demonstrations remain nearly the same.

It has been urged that the momenta of the sun in circular impulses, would impel or drive off the earth and planets This is partly false and in tangents. partly true. It is false if it be hence inferred, that a solar impulse wasted through the medium of space to a planetary atmosphere, would drive it into space to any considerable distance. The gaseous medium of space, which is itself the propagator of motion, would prevent it; and it is only by supposing an impulse given in a vacuum, that a motion in a tangent could be apprehended, and there is no vacuum. At the same time the position is true in a qualified sense, and the phenomena correspond. The planets are urged by the sun into tan-What is a curve but a series of infinitely small tangents? If two concentric curves were sub-divided by radii, into any equal number of tangents (or in this case impulses) would not the tangents in each be to the other as the radii? Thus if the sun were supposed to move in its orbit, through the infinitely small tangent of an inch, it would move the earth through, perhaps, a million of inches. Is not this a species of tangent? And so for every inch the sun moves in the successive small chords or tangents of its orbit, would the earth move a million of inches; and hence arises the difference in the size and curvature The earth, in like of their orbits. manner, impels the moon in a larger orbit, round their common fulcrum; and, for every inch it moves, it impels the moon in a species of tangent 64 inches; the sum of which spaces of inches, and 64 inches, makes up their mutual orbits. But neither the earth in regard to the sun, nor the moon in regard to the earth, are driven to any extra distance, for the impulse communicated by the medium of space, is constantly corrected and resisted by the same medium.

There is a difficulty about the progression of the Line of Apsides, which it may be worth while to consider. How can the local action of the waters

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produce a progressive mundane effect? To this it may be replied, first, that water, in its action on land, is continually encroaching; and that the southern oceans are constantly enlarging their beds to the northward; and herein exists a power of progressive change, by changing the position of the accommodating fluids. The sea thus progresses northward and southward, owing to its peculiar powers as a fluid instrument, becoming itself the means of disturbing the equilibrium of the very forces which put it into action.

The same difference between the reaction of the northern and southern hemispheres of the earth is doubtless the
cause of the inclination of the planes of
the Ecliptic and Equator. The centrifugal force of the southern waters counteracts the force with which the rotatory
and orbicular force seek the same
plane; and hence the present position of
the earth's axis is the result of a balance

of the operative forces.

Let any searcher after truth read the Diagrams of Newton, translating his two hypothetical forces into solar impulse and terrestrial re-action, and he will find that, however dissimilar nature and geometry have been made, they nevertheless duly coincide when thoroughly understood. By this system they are completely united, and, in spite of superstition, bigotry, and dogmatism, it is to be hoped they will

never again be separated.

Thus, in accounting for these phenomena, instead of having to invent (1) a mysterious force, drawing by a power sui generis towards a centre, (2) another force, whose direction is never fixed, and yet must always be competent to counteract the other; (3) a virtual elliptical orbit, projected in space, the sun being carefully placed in one of its foci, in order that the orbit may be described by the radii-vectores, and the tangent with equal areas in equal times, and (4) a vacuum, extended in space lest the projectile force should be diminished— -Instead of all these miracles—the new system simply requires the admission of the following progressive postulata: (1) that equal quantities of matter, equally moved, produce equal forces; (2) that unequal quantities of matter, equally moved, produce unequal forces; (3) that equal quantities of matter, unequally moved, produce unequal forces; (4) that unequal forces or motions, applied to

equal quantities, or to the same quan tities of matter, produce unequal quantities of motion; (5) that in a continuous lever in equilibrio, the arms on each side the fulcrum, are inversely as the quantities of matter; or, that the motions are in that ratio; (6) that momentum, propagated in and through any fluid or gaseous medium, diverges, and, consequently, at different distances, is inversely as the square of the distance; (7) that fluids, or gases, subject to that law of diminution, are as perfect conductors of force as levers of continuous fixed matter; (8) that action and reaction are universally equal; (9) that all motion is derived from some other motion; (10) that all received motion is again imparted to fixed or gaseous bodies; (11) that through fixed bodies or levers it is imparted in simple ratio, but in gaseous ones in duplicate ratio; (12) that space is filled with a gaseous medium; (13) that the sun revolves round the centre of the masses or fulcrum of the solar system; (14) that his force is diffused through the gaseous medium of space, inversely as the square of the distance; (15) that the planetary atmospheres and their nuclei are necessarily moved by this medium; (16) that they fre-act on the medium of space and on the sun directly as the quantities of matter; (17) that owing to their heterogeneous and fluid composition, they re-act unequally in different positions, and hence revolve in unequal or elliptical orbits; (18) that their diffused re-action extends to their satellites, and to one another; (19) and that through the instrumentality of the medium of space, an universal system of action and re-action pervades the solar system and the universe, necessarily producing all the harmonious results which we witness.

The steps are easy, simple, gradual and natural, which lead from the first principles, and which connect the whole, till we arrive at the mechanism of nature in the sublimest aspects in which she can be viewed.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

"Such harmony is in immortal sounds."
SHAKESPEARE.

WE are told that Pythagoras invented the musical scale, and that Guido improved it. It may with equal propriety be asserted, that certain reasoners invented the law of gravity

or motion. The musical scale is a natural law of sound. Every instrument, whether of tube or string, will produce this scale, in a greater or less proportion, according to the nature of the instrument. A French horn will produce a regular octave, besides the harmonic octaves which form a thorough bass to its key-note; a German flute will produce the same scale as a bugle horn; and the string of a violoncello or harpsichord has the same scale as a French horn. The centre of every instrument, or rather the half of it, is an octave to its key, when the instrument is unbiassed by holes or the pressure of the fingers, &c. The vibration of the whole instrument is its gravest tone and key-note; but this is not produced by a regular vibration only: the string must have a tremulous motion in itself or the tone will not be pure: were the quills of a harpsichord to strike the centre of the wires with much force, the vibration would be so regular, on the first impulse, as to spoil the tone; but, as the wire recovered its natural law in the tremulous motion, the note would become pure. The string bends in arcs in forming its tremulous motion, and these arcs are always at such distances, even to mathematical precision, as to form a complete musical scale. Thus it appears that every note or tone is a compound of an octave and a thorough bass to its key. If the finger or any light substance, be drawn along the string of a violoncello either way from its centre, and a vibration be kept up by the bow, a complete scale of the French horn will be produced; but, from the nature of the instrument, the scale will be more distinct as the finger approaches the bridge, than it can be moving towards the nut. There is no such thing as a natural minor key: it is only a mutilation of the major, or an artificial production requiring the constant aid of the natural key by accidentals, to make any thing of it.

I am fully aware that the minor key is the favourite with musicians, and that almost every fiddle-stick will be drawn against me; but truth can resist much more powerful weapons. A common post-horn, which from its form, has but two notes, produces a perfect harmonic fifth to its key. Every sound in nature is in the major key, and the birds sing in it. No insect, not even the flitting grasshopper, will raise his voice in a minor key. The beauty and harmony of Geminiani's flat

movements, with the minor pieces of Correlli, have often charmed me for time, but the mind will ever hail the return of the major key, as Milton did the light after visiting the realms of darkness. The major key is as capable of producing pathetic musicas the minor is; and the slow movement in Arne's overture to Artaxerxes, cannot be surpassed by any thing in the minor key, Hitherto I have only spoken as to facts; were I to hazard a conjecture, I should say, " as colours exist in the light, but cannot be perceived without the aid of a prism, so harmony exists in the atmosphere, but it requires the aid of an instrument to make it audible." It is easy, on these principles to account for the wolfe, as it is called, in tuning; I wish it was equally easy to drive him from the piano-forte.

PHILIP JOHNSON.

For the Monthly Magazine. L'APE ITALIANA.

No. XX.
Dov' ape susurrando
Nei mattutini albori
Vola suggendo i ruglodesi umori.
Guarini.

Where the bee at early dawn,
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

MICHAEL ANGELO BUONARROTI HIS " Dante of the arts," (Il dante - delle belle arti) the pride of sculpture, of painting, and of architecture, possessed also a singular talent for poetry, and his mottos have been considered equal with those of the Greek authors we read of in Dati, as possessing all the acumen of wit and the Lorenzo the imagination. fire of Magnificent, the patron of all that is splendid in design, of extensive in execution, was so well pleased and convinced of this, that he took Buonarroti into his own house, made him the confidant of the learned, the friend of Poliziano, and even the companion of his own sons. Michael Angelo derived the most invaluable advantage from such distinguished protection, and divided his studies between the antient marbles with which the house of Lorenzo then abounded, and the He was composition of sonettos. most particularly partial to that songster of hidden learning, Dante, and has celebrated many of his sublime images in a code which has perished to the heavy loss of the art. Gori says in his illustration of the life of Condivi, that the soul of Michel Angiolo was so much enraptured with the almost incomprehensible effusions of the divine pril 1,

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poet, that he not only wished to adorn his memory with a magnificent sepulchre, as appears from a supplication made to Leo the Tenth, but also when the Medicean Academy demanded the bones of the illustrious bard, the name of Michel Angiolo, with his superb offering, was read amongst the subscribers. "La cui memoria volle ornare con un magnifico sepolero, siccome costa da una supplica a Leon X. Ivi l'Academia Medicea richiede le ossa del divino poeta; fra 'soscrittori si legge il nome di Michel Angiolo e la

sua offerta." His sculpture. It may be accounted perhaps, a propitious occurrence for the future excellence of Buonarroti, that Dominico Ghirlandaio, the master of this angel in sculpture, not less than in painting, jealous of the too visible superiority of his splendid genius in the latter art, succeeded in his endeayours to direct his uncommon disposition towards the former. Whoever has seen his Moses at the sepulchre of Julius the Second, at St. Pietro in Vincoli at Rome, his Christ at the Minerva, or his Pieta at the Vatican, to say nothing of those statues which Florence possesses of him at St. Lorenzo, and the various palaces of the sovereign, must confess with Condivi and others, that, however towering upon the summit of the three arts, his chissel is still preferable to his pencil. Herein, indeed, he appears certainly to have exerted himself the most to the purpose, and to have laid the foundation of his never-dying fame. It would be too much to follow Vasari, who speaking of the great David, placed near the old palace, (Palazzo Vecchio) of Florence, says, "that it took away the reputation from all antient or modern statues, Greek or Roman, as they may be (tolse il grido a tutte le statue moderne ed antiche, Greche o Latine, ch'elle si fossero.) Nor should Bottari be too much indulged, whose opinion is, that Buonarroti has very much surpassed the Greeks, whose statues, however larger than nature, have not succeeded so excellently, " ha saperato d'assai i Greci, le cui statue, quandoo sono maggiori del naturale, non sono riuscite cosi excellenti," but without trespassing upon the splendid fame of Greek masters, by comparing moderns with them, it may be safely asserted, that the boldness and life of the proportions, the attitude, the majesty of deportment in that colossal figure, have

rarely been surpassed. In all his works of sculpture, there is a grandeur united with nature most happily his own. So anxious was he about this noble art, and so delicate was his taste in the utensils even that he employed, that no workman could satisfy him, and his own hands made every wimble, every file, every chissel that he used, accounting no labour too great that had for its object the attainment of that almost preternatural excellence in which he is a prince, and which has formed so brilliant a school for the sculptors of our own days.

His painting. Thus Michel Angiolo. without a rival in sculpture, dreaded the possibility of appearing in painting in a second or third character. Few are his designs, and the greater part of his compositions have remained traced out only by him, whilst succeeding artists have followed to the completion of his grand beginnings; hence many of the paintings given for those of Buonarroti in the galleries, are almost all of them of other masters. Not so. however, in the various pontificates which followed Pope Julius the Second, when the indifference towards painting of Michel Angiolo, occupied always in works of sculpture and architecture, may be well conceived by the frequent unavailing entreaties made to him to resume the pencil, by sovereigns and by princes. Still Clement the Seventh, wishing to have represented by him in the Sixtine chapel, (cappella Sistina) of the Vatican, two great histories, that of the Fall of the Angels, over the door, and the Universal Judgment on the opposite front, over the grand altar, prevailed upon Michel Angiolo to study for the latter, which, upon the decease of Clement the Seventh, was abandoned; but Paul the Third, who had come to the knowledge of it, after various ineffectual persuasions, finally resolved upon entreating him to the conclusion, by going personally to his house accompanied by ten cardinals, an honour without example in the history of artists, however great, and altogether unique in the glories of the art. Michel Angiolo, however, although obliged to yield to such splendid solicitations, evinced that independent and lofty spirit which his happy pre-eminence in sculpture had assured to him, by replying to the Pope, that he would not undertake the conclusion of the work at all, unless on fresco; that oil painting he deemed a fit occupation for women alone,

alone, and for persons of an easy and The Friar Sebastiano slothful genius. del Piombo, had prevailed so far with Paul the Third, as to permit him to prepare the plaster for Michel Angiolo; this the latter immediately ordered to be destroyed, and, making a rough cast after his own disposition, he finished this stupendous achievement of the art in the space of eight years, and uncovered it in the year 1541. In this immense picture he had been fully able to content himself, and to display to the astonished world, the real grandeur of his worth; for that place may be said to have become peopled by him, and that he raised to that sanctuary the most superb and best adapted monument the proudest production of the ability of man. The innumerable figures awakened at the sound of the last trumpet: the hosts of good, and the bands of wicked angels; men elect and reprobates; some issuing from their tombs, others standing, some hastening to their reward, others dragged to punishment, are at once the most sublime, the most terrible display of a genius so incomprehensibly vast, of a mind so exalted on the summit of conception, that it could neither be awed by the appalling subject of the wrath of God, or by a history which had for its basis, a world of men who rise again. But this unequalled work on fresco has not escaped the criticism to which all good works are subject; and Vasari, who participated even in most of his views and intentions, tells us in page 245 and 253 of his life, that Michel Angiolo, " intent upon the principle of the art, which is the human body, left aside the beauties of colours, of caprices, and of new fancies." " Inteso al principale dell'arte ch'é il corpo umano, lascio da parte le vaghezze de' colori, i capricci, le nuove fantasie;" and again, that there are neither landscapes, nor trees, nor houses, nor even certain varieties and beauties of the art seen there, because he never attended to them, as one who did not choose to debase his great genius by similar things. " Ne paesi vi sono né alberi, né casamenti; né anche certa varietà e vaghezze dell' arte vi si veggono perché non vi attese mai, come quegti che forse non voleva abbassare il suo grande ingegno a simili cose." But why suppose Michel Angiolo, (a man gifted with every grand quality,) capable of so foolish a pride of mind? or why disinclined to arrive at perfec-

tion in an art which, having for in object whatever there is in nature, we not to be limited by one thing alone such as is the naked or natural (nudo) or to one character, which is the terrible? True it is, that his character was the terrible, and his object was the nudo, and it is most probable, that seeing himself so strong therein, he sought no other, from the well known conviction, that perfection is rarely or His chief misnever attained in all. fortune was, that he held no bridle to his fancy in the choice of the nudo, that he neither acknowledged limits nor measure, that the nudity to which he had given such unbounded scope in the grand work of the Judgment, had nearly lost to him the work; for succeeeding popes, ashamed of the indecorum in the sanctuary, wished it to be washed over; nor was it but with great difficulty that Paul the Fourth was satisfied that its improprieties should be corrected by some veils added by Daniel of Volterra, which has preserved this splendid masterpiece to the admiration of posterity.

On the circumstances which conduce to the HAPPINESS or the MISERY of

the People of INDIA. MONG the circumstances which would naturally contribute to the prosperity of India, were they not counteracted by the state and manners of the people, are its happy climate; the fertility of its soil, and its being so amply furnished with rivers; its favourable situation for commerce; the smallness of its taxes; and, above all, the security for person and property which the people now enjoy under the The first of British government. these alone, the influence and effects of its mild and salubrious climate, will furnish sufficient matter for the present

The climate of India is highly favourable to the enjoyment of the inlabitants, as it lessens in various ways the expenses necessary to their comfort. It makes a vast difference in the expense of a habitation. In Britain, a house, while essentially necessary to the preservation of health, must be such as to be proof against the inclemency of seasons. Far different is the climate of India. It is true that the heat for some months is very great, particularly about mid-day; but then

^{*} From " the Friend of India."

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how soon is the shelter from the heat provided! It is afforded even by the shade of a tree; and in many cases even a single leaf of the Indian arum, held by a native so as to overshadow his head, will be esteemed by him a sufficient shelter, while travelling under the meridian sun, perhaps at 120 de-

grees of heat of Fahrenheit.

Nor is it by any means uncommon to see a small shed formed by two bamboos cut from the hedge, placed so as to meet each other at the top, and covered by leaves from the neighbouring trees, form a nightly abode to a Hindoo for months together, while not above three feet in breadth at bottom, and not exceeding four feet in height. During certain months in the year, many from choice sleep in the open air during the whole night, often on the terrace of their houses, without sustaining the least injury; and any one who takes a walk through the chief streets of Calcutta sufficiently early, may see hundreds of the natives sleeping in the streets, at their own or their employer's door, for perhaps the greater part of the year. A few rupees, therefore, will erect a dwelling which shall be as well accommodated to the peculiarities of the climate, as one erected in Britain at ten times the expense. The effect of this in the article of rent must be obvious to all. But this brings with it another advantage; the expense of erecting a comfortable habitation being so very small, almost every one is able to erect a house for himself. For this the wages of three or four months will often be sufficient, and sometimes a much less sum. Thus the expense of rent, which the generality of the inhabitants of Britain have to meet, the mildness of the climate in India almost wholly removes from its inhabitants.

While the nature of the climate creates such a saving of expense to the natives relative to their habitations, it is scarcely less favourable relative to clothing. As defence from the rigour of the seasons is so little needed, decency and ornament are the only objects in In these their simplicity of manners, and the unchanging form of their garments, reduce the expense to a mere trifle; one fashion pervading the whole country, their apparel never grows old by merely being seen, as is sometimes the case in Europe, among those classes of its inhabitants who are far from being opulent. Further, many articles of apparel highly neces-MONTHLY MAG. No. 352.

sary in Europe are almost altogether unknown to the inhabitants of this mild A separate covering for the head, either in the form of a cap or hat is almost abhorred by Hindoos of both sexes; and although a Hindoo sircar in a city puts on a turban for the sake of appearing in a suitable dress for business, he embraces the first moment of his return to his domestic circle, to lay aside the useless and unpleasant incumbrance. In the same degree a covering for the feet, and even the legs, appears to the natives of India equally unnecessary. Although the dress of the women extends to about the midleg for the sake of decency, the feet and the lower part of the leg are generally left without any covering even among them. By children of both sexes, therefore, and even by men highly respectable in life, a covering for the feet or the legs is regarded as quite super-It is true that men in higher circumstances wear shoes occasionally, but they are never like those worn by even the British peasantry; they cost scarcely more than a tenth of the price, unless when adorned with gold or silver; they are merely worn when out on a visit, and thrown aside when the wearers are at home. Some wear shoes when they travel; but if they have to go to any distance, the shoes are perhaps as commonly to be seen in the hand as on the feet; and this is certain of being the case as often as any stream of water or any miry part of the road presents itself; the ease with which they can pass a river bare-foot or bare-legged, and the enjoyment of washing their feet when arrived on the opposite side, make them lay aside every thing of the nature of shoes, whenever an opportunity of this nature presents itself.

The effect of this benign climate in lessening the quantity, and of course the expense of household furniture, so large an item of expense in Britain, is scarcely less sensible than in lessening that of their clothing and their habitations. A bed is scarcely known among them; a mat answers every purpose of repose, and almost any thing serves for a pillow. This mat is in general spread on the ground; frequently, indeed, when it is quite damp, although some of them have so far profited by the example of Europeans, as to purchase a cot on which to spread their mat, the price of which, however, seldom exceeds a few annas. For a co-2 D

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vering, the cloth they wear by day generally answers every purpose; and thus an expense which lies so heavy on a man in England, is scarcely known among the Hindoos. Moreover, the mildness of the climate induces them to sit without doors rather than within, by far the greater part of the year. But a shed out of doors, or the shade of a large tree embowering their habitations, is not a place which requires to be decorated with chairs and tables: hence the absence of these articles of furniture forms another saving, for which they are indebted to the mildness of the climate, which thus eases them of all the labour through which those articles are procured in Europe. In these and various other ways does the climate contribute to diminish the wants of the native of India, respecting his habitation, his furniture, and the clothing of both himself and his family, the care of providing which presses so heavily from year to year on the British peasant and artizan.

From this state of things certain effects necessarily follow. The indefatigable habit of industry and that robustness of mind which are created in the inhabitants of Britain, by their being compelled to meet the wants occasioned by the inclemencies of the climate, and to guard themselves and those they hold dear against its severity, can never be created in the inhabitants of India. These habits are the result of continued exertion, occasioned by wants perpetually recurring, which are unknown to the inhabitants of In-Hence they have always fallen a prey to their northern and western neighbours; and been subjected, in a greater or less degree, to some nation or other almost from the earliest ages.

Whatever may be the case hereafter, India, in the course of three thousand years, has not arrived at that state wherein its overflowing population deprives the inhabitants of employment. In the absence of all these conveniences, there is a greater fulness of employment in India than in Britain, where it is demanded by all ranks of people.-As long as none, therefore, suffer for want of labour by which to support themselves and their families, it cannot be felt as a misery by the natives of India, that in addition to the care of providing food, they have not that distressing anxiety relative to providing accommodations to r those dear to them, without which they would be exposed

to the utmost distress, and possibly have their lives endangered from the natural inclemencies of the various seasons, which is so constantly experienced throughout Britain, and indeed in most of the different countries of Europe. This salubrity of the air by night as well as by day, removes all the apprehensions of parents relative to the sudden exposure of their children thereto, and all that distress on this head which relatives so often feel in Europe.

For the Monthly Magazine.
On the LARCH, from Practical Observations made in SCOTLAND, by a landed Proprietor and Planter, of Forfarshire; written originally in French, at the desire of some Planters of that country, and translated by MR. LAWRENCE.

THE fact has been long since established by rural economists and practical planters in Scotland, that poor soils cannot by any other means be so advantageously applied, as to timber plantation: nor is there a country in Europe, where within the last forty years, the experiment has been so extensively made as in Scotland. Scarcely is there in that country, a proprietor with lands adapted to the growth of timber, who whether from motives of shelter and general utility, or the ambition of ornament, has not planted a part of his poorest soil with wood.

By poor soils, we mean those generally, which from their nature require great expense to put them into a regular course of agriculture, and with which the risk is equally great, whether their expected products will ever repay the necessary outgoings of the meditated improvement. Those lands are especially alluded to, which are thin standed and maintains and are the standed and maintains. stapled and moist, with a gravelly or marshy subsoil, and which produce a moderate or stunted growth of heath, There are, however, erica vulgaris. Scotland, extensive districts, of which heath or heather, is the principal production; but the soil is deep, and the other mountain plants which it produces are particularly useful in feeding sheep; those lands without any expense return a good rent from the sheep husbandry, and consequently have not hitherto been planted with timber.

Almost all the extensive plantations in Scotland are, of the pine class, be-

eause their roots extending horizontally, pines are best adapted to those soils

which have little depth.

It is now about sixty years since pine planting first commenced in that country, and the native, or Norwegian, pinus sylvestris, (LINN.) was the only kind originally cultivated. The young plants were taken from the extensive primitive forests of Bræmar, in the county of Aberdeen, for the use of the neighbouring counties of Perth, Forfar and Kincardin. But it was sub-sequently discovered, that these plants, whether obtained from their native forests, or raised from seeds at home, for the most part degenerated and became stunted at the age of twenty, or five and twenty years.

The cause of this ill success occasioned much discussion. A practical and highly distinguished botanist, has decided finally, that there are two varieties of the pinus sylvestris, the one, according to his experience, never improves after the twentieth year, the other on the contrary, continues its growth and improvement without in-

Such distinction, however, is fairly questionable; and the fact that young plants from the fine forests of Aberdeen, are equally subject to be stopped in their growth at the age already stated. seems to lead to a different conclusion from the above. It had been for a long time erroneously supposed, that the pinus sylvestris would succeed upon all poor lands: but observation and experience have demonstrated, that such species of the pine, requires a dry, open, gravelly, or rather rocky soil, when the rock is loose and creviced. The thin, cold and marshy soils of Scotland, and such are the greater part of its poor lands, are indeed applied to the planting of wood. But that kind of land is at no rate favourable to the pine under discussion, which invariably suffers a check to its growth, when the fibres of the horizontal roots take a perpendicular direction, and are thence unable to penetrate the depth of the soil. These roots in Scotland rest in a soil, which during three parts of the year is sodden with water. To that cause may be added, the interested advice of the nurserymen to plant thick, which was followed by the first planters in Scotland. Three thousand, even to four thousand five-hundred, plants, were in times past set upon a Scotch acre of land, or about fourteen hundred and fifty toises French.

is no matter of astonishment then, that with such thick planting upon a marshy and barren soil, the trees should be stunted and dwarfed in their

The LARCH, pinus larix, was for-tuitously introduced into Scotland, about fourscore years since, from the garden of the Duke of Athol. The beauty of this pine, its rapid growth, its adaption to almost all soils, have fixed the general attention of planters, during these forty or fifty years, and in consequence, the larch has been almost universally cultivated in Scotland, to the nearly entire exclusion of the common pine.

It was deemed necessary during a long time, to protect the larch with a shelter of the pinus sylvestris; that is to say, to intermix them, that the larch might have the protection of the other. This caution has, however, been since found unnecessary; the larch is now planted alone, and experience has proved that it thrives equally well un-

The seeds of the larch made use of in the plantations of Scotland, came from the Alps; the Russian variety appears not to have hitherto succeeded among us, proving perhaps, the inferior quality of the seed imported from that The larch, at the age of country. twenty-five or thirty years, produces seed fit for the nursery. After the cones have been sufficiently dried, it is proper to open them with a knife, and to extricate the seed. The method of rearing this pine in the nurseries differs, in no respect, from that usually adopted with the pinus sylvestris, or the pinus The larch plants are removed from the seed-bed in the spring immediately following, to other beds which afford them a larger space for increase: in the second year they are placed in rows; and in the third, after being drawn from the seedlings, they are fit to be used in the large plantations.

There are two modes of planting the larch: in trenches and in cuts. In the first method, trenches, proportioned to the height of the trees, should be dug in the autumn and the soil exposed to the winter's frost: the plants being subsequently deposited at a sufficiently early season in the spring; in order to plant after the latter mode, a rectangular cut is to be thus made with two : with the strokes of the spade second cut, enough of the sod is raised to make room for the roots of the plant, which when covered must be trodden

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down with the feet. This is an economical mode of planting, prompt and effective, more particularly upon a dry soil. Yet it is commonly observed, that a dry spring is almost the only cause of failure in the first year of a larch plan-

Although, however, we find that the larch succeeds on many soils which do not all agree with the common pine, we have never seen the former in a healthy and prosperous state of vegetation, if the land were not previously surface-drained and cleaned

stagnant water.

It is usual to allow from twelve hundred to two thousand larch plants to the Scotch acre; nevertheless we have found by experience, that twelve or fourteen hundred are fully sufficient. The larch rising with its branches in the form of a cone, it is necessary during the first ten years of its growth, to allow ample space for the extension of its inferior branches, which, in fact, should serve as a counterpoise to the summit, and promote a regular straightness of the stem; besides, it by that means acquires a support against the attacks of the wind agitating it above. It is universally known, that straightness of the trunk is a most important quality in all timber of the pine class. In fact, a crooked pine is scarcely rendible; it will neither make planks, beams, nor rafters. It is for such reason that we recommend the above mode of management, and more particularly for the larch.

These plantations require to be regularly thinned in order to their proper and effectual growth. The thinnings during some years, may not return the expense of making them; but are nevertheless absolutely necessary to give room on the plantation, for the spread and more rapid growth of the

remaining trees.

At the age of fifteen years, the convenient custom may be introduced of making use of the larches for the purpose of hop-poles; at that of twenty, or twenty-five years, they may be converted into stong palisades and rafters for the roofs of cottages; at thirty-five and forty years, they become fit for boards, joists, and even for beams in the construction of the largest edifices. Such is the growth of this pine in the climate of Scotland.

We consider it as an established rule, that no living branch ought to be severed from pines, or from trees of that species. But in the plantations, the inferior branches of the larch are too apt to perish; in which case it becomes necessary to cut or shave them off close to the trunk; for in the yearly increase of the circumference, a portion of the dead branch is necessarily enveloped, the cause which produces in the pine those dead or dry nodes, which are not united with the wood, and which occasion those cavities afterwards discovered in the planks. These dead branches are so fragile, that it is a matter of slight labour to prune them throughout a forest, as a forcible stroke with a cudgel is sufficient to remove them from the trunk even of the tree. We have been so thoroughly persuaded of the necessity of this operation, that we have completed it through a larch wood of three hundred acres, and found the expense inconsiderable.

The larch having reached the age of forty years, may be cut into planks of eight or ten inches width. At that age. one third of its diameter consists of heart, which is of a red colour, and of a tint which approaches that of the cedar wood, of which pencils are made. In proportion to the age of the tree, and the increase of the sap, the heart of the wood increases, as in all other Although the heart be white trees. most durable, it is not proper to clear it of sap, which would be attended In fine, larch with too much loss. wood answers in the most perfect manner all those purposes to which deal is

applied.

No decisive experiment hath hitherto been made between the comparative strength of the larch from the forests of Scotland, and the native pinus sylvestris of that country, and those of Norway aud Denmark, imported from the Baltic. But our architects and carpenters set a far greater value upon the larch wood. They say it is not subject to the attacks of those worms, which penetrate the other varieties of the pine. and that its durability is highly extolled in the countries bordering on the Alps, its natural soil.

of larch timber, and its extensive plantations in the northern parts of this country, no quantity of it has hitherto been used by the builders of the metropolis; and that even at this moment, there are numbers of London builders, who have never even heard of larch wood.

^{*} It is most extraordinary, that notwithstanding the long experienced superiority

It is a point yet undetermined, whether the larch ought to be felled in the winter or in the summer season. The following remarks of a Scotch lady of great experience in rural economics, may perhaps serve to decide the question. She had remarked that the root of the larch cut in winter, burned with a brilliant flame, and emitted a very powerful odour of resin; but that when cut in the summer, it burned in a weak and languishing manner, scarcely emitting any scent; she thence concluded that the resin descended to the root in the winter, and being cut in that season that the larch would be deficient in that resinous quality so necessary to durability in all trees of the coniferous This reasoning appeared to carry conviction to our friend the agricultural Professor in Edinburgh.

The larch is replenished both with its peculiar resin and with the common sap, which are extremely apt to distil and run out whenever the wood is cut or sawed, a circumstance which has been found extremely disadvantageous, and for which we have essayed various With this view, we barked twelve hundred trees, ten feet in height, and left them in that state. These decorticated trees did not perish during the first season, but exhibited a feeble vegetation. In the second year they died and were felled. The sawyers remarked that it was more difficult to cut those than such as had not been deprived of their bark; that they were more retentive of their resin, of which however they contained less than trees

felled in their natural state.

Another method adopted was to bark the trees after they had been felled, and to put them into water. Our design was to deprive them of sap, which is supposed to have a greater effect than the resinous juice, in occasioning the tree to warp and become crooked. But the best means, according to our further experience, is after having left the timber in the shade a number of months in its natural state, to cut it as soon as possible into those dimensions required for use; to raise thick piles one upon the other, of such cut timbers, that the weight of each may press and keep the other in shape, taking care to turn the piles monthly.

In general the carpenters make their piles of fir planks and joists, in a square or triangular form: but those of the larch ought to be placed as above directed, flat, one upon the other, and without any space between them. We

have ourselves made use of larch timber so prepared, for the beams and planks of a considerable house; and unto the present time, we have every reason to be satisfied with the solidity of the timbers, the beauty of the flooring and the closeness of its joints. This wood was of forty years growth; the soil which produced it is thin and dry, covering a stone with a red surface.

It has been lately discovered that the bark of the larch is well adapted to the tanner's use. Although it be not equally astringent with oak-bark, yet being mixed together, the two give great suppleness to hides used by the shoemakers and for harness; a quality highly appreciated by those who use

the article.

The larch plantations in Scotland have become so extensive within the last twenty years, that there exists no longer any necessity for the formerly usual importations of timber from Norway, Denmark, or Memel; Scotland has even a surplus for exportation. In France, and it was heretofore the case in England, the oak served for the pine in their rural economy. But the oak, although more durable, is far more expensive to convert to all the builders' purposes; and economy of labour in building is an object of the utmost importance, whether in town or country. The workmanship for an oaken floor in France, would cost ten times the sum required to pay for one of deal in Scotland.

The larch barked makes excellent firewood; it burns pleasantly and throws out a great heat. When it incloses between the wood and the bark, a great quantity of its resinous juice, and the wood is burned with the bark, the dilatation occasioned by the fire, emits sparks extremely dangerous in a

house.

(To be concluded in our next Number.)

Various USES and ADVANTAGES of the new ACID of WOOD.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

No modern discovery, or chemical improvement, connected with the arts of life, ever promised, perhaps, so many advantages demonstrably ser viceable to mankind, as the procuring of the acid of wood, or pyrolignous acid, and its application to the preservation of animal and vegetable substances while it has proved not less extensively employed in the manufacture of sugar

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of lead, of blacking, and other purposes. It is ascertained by recent experience, that this acid, properly applied, is the most efficient preservative of animal substances from decomposition by atmospheric air that has ever been discovered. We are indebted for the first observation to M. Monge, and his experiments have been followed and extended by Mr. Ramsay of Glasgow, Messrs. Donkin and Co. and others concerned in victualling ships for fo-

reign service.

The antiseptic properties of wood smoke have been recognised from the earliest times; but the principle upon which it was effected remained in doubt, and had been disputed until the means of obtaining the acid of wood placed the inquiry at rest. The exposure of animal food, designed for preservation, to the influence of smoke and fire, (which destroys its juices,) is no longer necessary. The same property is now found and condensed in a liquid form, by charring wood in close vessels, the smoke whereof impregnates water with its properties, and by evaporation and distillation this valuable acid is obtained. The volatile olefiant, which contains the smoky (or antiseptic) quality, may be got rid of when desirable, by the admixture of lime; whereby the tar-like substance also is precipitated, and a tolerably clean acid is obtained in the supernatant liquid. Evaporation renders it marketable.

The meats are to be salted in the usual manner, but only half the time; and if a spoonful of the acid be put into each quart of the brine in which hams, tongues, &c. are pickled, the salt will strike more readily, and its antiseptic property will thereby be greatly aided. Each piece or joint, when drained, is then to be immersed completely in the acid, for half a minute or a minute; or it may be washed over with a brush resembling a painter's tool; the former for long keeping, the latter for less time, -as three or four months. Sides of bacon, large pieces of beef, and large fish, as salmon, cod, ling, &c. are very eligible articles of store which may be thus treated; but the fish require no salt: they may be previously washed in clean water only, and wiped dry, and the brush applied as above. All such provisions acquire a smoky taste resembling precisely Wiltshire or Hampshire bacon, or smoke-dried salmon; and never become rancid, though hung up in unfavourable situations; and bearing a damp cellar or a West India

voyage equally unaffected by either cir. cumstance.

The advantages thus obtained are numerous. Salt is saved to the amount of one half; the time occupied in the operation is trivial when compared with the old process of salting and smok-ing; the same quantity of acid serves for a great many pieces of meat; and when its powers are dissipated, and it is much impregnated with the salt that must necessarily disengage itself, it becomes a proper addendum to the pickle of the harness tub, as before di-Meats so preserved are, when hung up, never attacked by flies, they are also more nutritious than those cured by warm smoke, nor need they be soaked in water previous to being cooked, according to the old practice; in fine-expense, trouble, time. and a better article, are the advantages held

out by the new acid.

This interesting and truly valuable discovery has been pushed to its extent, by Dr. Jorg, a Prussian, but with only one modification in the manufacture; the remainder of his experiments being confined to various applications of the vinegar and oil of wood, as he He has preserved mummies terms it. and anatomical preparations in perfection for several years, and by smearing pieces of flesh, already advanced in decay, with the oil, or acid, they soon be-The superior came dry and sound. knowledge of the Egyptians must raise a blush in the professors of modern science; for a traveller of the present period (M. G. Belzoni,) came in contact with many hundreds of bodies, which had ceased to be animated at least 3000 years. A fact which proves that if they did not possess the means of obtaining this particular acid, they at least practised some ingenious method of arresting the progress of decay in animal matter, of which we know no more than we J. HINDS. do of their language.

Little Moorfields, 5 March, 1821.
P.S. Probably the information will be acceptable to many, who may be induced to save their own smoke and extract the acid, that several modes of cleansing the acid from its remaining empyreumatic flavour are within reach. Mr. Stoitze, an apothecary of Halle, succeeded, by heating it with sulphuric acid, manganese and common salt, and afterwards distilling it.* But the impregnation of sulphuric acid

^{*} Iron vessels that answer this purpose, and are within the rules prescribed by law, may be purchased at the ironmongers in Foster Laue, and elsewhere in Loudon. raises

raises some objections to the use of the vinegar which is afterwards produced by this means; and the adoption of charcoal as a filtre answers every purpose, without leading to any objection whatever.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

LL the world is acquainted with A the attachment of the late King to a beautiful Quakeress of the name of

The lady disappeared on WHEELER. the royal marriage, in a way that has always been interesting, because unexplained and mysterious. I have been told she is still alive, or was lately. As, connected with the life of the late sovereign, the subject is curious; and any information through your pages would doubtless be agreeable to many of your readers.

For the Monthly Magazine.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.—Results from Observations made at TILMAN-STONE, near Sandwich, in Kent. for the last Seven Months of the Year 1820.

	Heat.	Greatest Cold.	Highest Bar.	Wind.	Lowest Barometer.	Wind.	Days of the Month.	Depth of Rain in in. & parts.	Clear or fine	Clouds. s	-		No. of Fogs.	Prevailing Winds.	General Remarks.
June	98	50	29.88	S.	28.90	w.	28,11	2.79	10	6	14			w.	Thermometer 8 min. in sun's rays, 113 deg.
July	98	50	.63	NW.	.66	SW.	2, 19	2.25	17	7	7			w.	Great rain squall on 21.
Aug.	82	42	-87	none	.96	w.	10,28	2.25	18	5	8			SW.	Propitious harvest sea-
Sept.	89	30	30.22	Var.	29-20	SW.	9, 18	2.67	19	2	9		2	SW.	Freezing only once,— Night 26th.
Oct.	59	31	.32	E.	28.20	W.	4, 17	3.25	12	6	13		1	SW.	Great rains and thunder on 17th.
Nov.	52	28	29.76	NE.	•40	S.	6, 16	2.00	11	13	3	3	2	E.	In the aggregate a fine month.
Dec.	53	29	.83	E.	•50	w.	9,13	1.17	3	19	5	3	1	SE.	Marked by unusual blandness.

A N immense solar spot was visible in the latter days of August; its shape parabolic, with avery dark irregular nucleus. A fine penumbra surrounded this beautiful spot. In my hasty remarks on the great solar eclipse of Sept. 7th, I omitted to state that the thermometer was observed to descend gradually nearly seven degrees of Fahrenheit's scale; at the time of greatest obscuration, a series of burning glasses failed in igniting fragments of darkcoloured cloth, and some other opaque substances. No maculæ or faculæ were observed by me during the eclipse, nor have any of particular interest occurred since the one above-mentioned in the month of August. H. WEEKES.

NOTES made after reading the Rev. THOMAS RADCLIFF'S Report of the Agriculture of Flanders, printed in 1819.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine. SIR,

ONE of the superior features of Flemish agriculture seems to consist in having vaults built with brickwork in terras mortar, and lined with

the same, in such a manner as to exclude both land-water and rain. cavity of these places is generally about 14 feet in width by 30 or 40 feet in length, or any other length that may accord with the number of cattle upon the farm, and the quantity of liquid manure likely to be made. It is usual to have one of these vaults either under or very near the buildings, in order that it may receive through drains the urine of the cattle and of the family, as well as the contents of the privies, together with all the soap-suds and other foul water from the skullery and brewery. The Flemish agriculturists mostly have another of these vaults of much larger dimensions, in some convenient part of their farm, at a distance from their dwelling-houses: this receives the contents of the former, and its putridity is increased by the addition of the soil of privies, which they collect from the neighbouring towns. To this fetid mixture they annually add ground rape-cake, about ten pounds weight for every acre of their farm. When they are disposed to use this liquor, they raise it by a pump into

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large casks placed upon wheels; it is then drawn to the fields and showered over the roots of their plants. And though the Flemings do not generally cultivate plants in rows, this dressing may be most advantageously poured upon the roots of potatoes, turnips, cabbages, beans, peas, and row culture in general. This liquor is most highly and justly esteemed in Flanders, and it is applied on every soil and to most of their crops. We have one farming gardener near Kennington Common, Surrey, who has used putrid liquor many years, with eminent success, although much less perfectly prepared than they do these things in Flanders; as his reservoir is only a small pond, which receives foul water drains, and that is rendered more putrid by the addition of night soil.

Another point of great excellence is their ploughing all their soil as soon as possible after the removal of every crop. This practice has the two-fold advantage of ploughing with the least possible draught and destroying weeds. The first ploughing after harvest is also wisely done very thin, and immediately harrowed to pieces. After a short interval, the same land is ploughed a second time, about two inches deeper, and it is again harrowed to pieces. And soon afterwards it is, sometimes, ploughed a third time, two or three inches deeper than the second, and is again harrowed to pieces. Such root weeds as can be seen are picked up by hand, and carried to a dung-hill, after every harrowing. And in this clean or excellent state the soil is either planted with rape from a seed-bed, or sown with a crop to stand the winter, (such as wheat, winter barley, tares, &c.) or it is left during the winter in readiness for a crop in the spring.

Their rotation of crops is not so good as several that are known to the best agriculturists in England; but one of their good peculiarities is to trench their land to the depth of sixteen inches, or more, either by spades and hand labour, or by two ploughs following each other in the same track, but the second at a greater depth than the first. This is done once in every rotation.

Their horses, cows and sheep, are kept in stables, sheds and yards, during the whole year, where they are soiled with clover, tares, or grass in summer, and great use is made of carrots in winter; to which they ought to add

turnips, both Swedish and the common,

They have a most excellent practice of giving no water to their cattle, without its being previously converted into a soup by the addition of the meal of barley, oats, rye or beans, to which is frequently added ground oil-cake. And its temperature is always moderated by being placed in the stables, either in pails or cisterns, twelve hours, or more,

before the cattle are allowed to drink it, Another good practice is, their draught horses are all subjected to a strict diet; namely, each horse is allowed from the middle of November to the middle of February (three months) for every day of twenty-four hours, 4 lbs. of beans, or 7 lbs. of oats: 30 lbs. of bean-straw and 20 lbs. of the straw of wheat, rye, barley or oats; all the straw is cut into chaff and served to the horses with white soup in lieu of water. From the middle of February to the middle of May (three months) each horse is allowed Slbs. of beans, or 14 lbs. of oats; together with 25 lbs. of bean-straw, and 25 lbs. of white cornstraw, chaffed; including all the natural chaff of corn, and to these are added white soup as before. During the summer, or from the middle of May to the middle of September (four months) green clover, or meadow grass (to which ought to be added tares, lucern, sainfoin, &c.) 80 lbs., 4 lbs. of beans, together with straw cut to chaff and white soup as before. From the middle of September to the middle of November (two months) carrots 28 lbs., or clover hay 28 lbs., along with 50 lbs. of the cut straw of beans and white corn, as aforesaid: together with 4 lbs. of beans, or 7 lbs. of oats, and white soup in lieu of water. In this manner all the straw and haulm of the Flemish farmers are made to contribute towards the sustenance of their cattle, and to the improvement of their dung-hills. This is an excellent system, which the writer of this paper has advocated in opposition to Mr. Arthur Young and Sir John Sinclair, for many years.

The foregoing diet being abstracted and collected together for the whole year, amounts at English prices, to

60 bushels of at 3s. is	oats	(or	38 0	f bean	s)		•
at 3s. is	-				£. 9	0	6

²⁴ bushels of oats in meal, for 4 16

Brought

white soup, at 4s. is 8 bushels of beans, at 5s is 30 bushels of carrots, at 2s. is

² loads of clover hay (in hay and green) at 4 gs. is

Brought over	27	4	0
charge only for cutting it, at		16	0
The diet alone amounts to - £	. 30	0	0
Shoeing, harness, implements, accidents, horse tax, &c.	20	0	0

Each working horse costs annually - £.50 0 0
which on 300 days labour, is 3s. 4d. each.

Rape is very much cultivated in Flanders; they sow one quart of seed and reap 30 or 40 bushels per English acre. It is introduced on sandy soils in every rotation. The seeds are sown either in a garden or upon a few perches of any other ground that is clean and rich, in August, where the plants remain till other land is prepared in identically the same manner as the best English preparation for potatoes or turnips, but the process of planting is somewhat different, as in this case a plough turns furrows of twelve inches broad, and the roots of the plants are either covered by it, or they are dibbled in the seams between the furrows, at twelve inches apart in the seams, by which operation each plant is every way twelve inches from the others. This is done all the month of October, in land highly manured. In the spring, as early as frost will permit, the whole is hoed and weeded by hand, and the plants are immediately supplied with fetid liquor. These operations are re-peated in April, and at this time the earth is drawn round the plants; in which state the crop remains till it is fit to reap. It is said to be pulled (but query if cut) rather green, and it is expected to ripen in the stack. The Flemings do not avail themselves of the English method of fattening sheep with green rape or cole, in the months of March, April and May. Rape planted in October, occupies the soil ten months; or from the time of sowing the seed, a whole year. After the crop of rape is carried off, the same land is not unfrequently cleansed, manured and sown with turnips, p. 98 and 100.

It is thrashed without any particular management, and the straw as well as the roots are reduced to ashes, in which state it is a very rich manure. The chaff is known to be a good manure in its natural state. Mr. Radcliff mentions an instance of rape being three feet high in November, but he does not say whether the Flemish farmers feed it with sheep in that season.

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Carrots, two bushels, given daily to each cow, enriches their milk so much as to make fine butter even in winter, p. 175. They sow from three pounds to six pounds of seed, and take up from five tons to twenty-three. In the last case the soil was rich, heavily manured and ploughed very deeply.

Their usual preparation of the soil for this crop, is one ploughing in autumn and two in the spring, and well manured, p. 74. Ten or eleven tons are the general crop, and it is more usual to give 25 lbs. of carrots daily to a cow, than any greater quantity.

Potatoes are not cultivated in rows by the plough, as they are in the north of England, and as they always ought to be. The Flemings seem to give the preference to sets of the whole potatoe; but small ones of the right sorts, such as girt about five inches, or are the size of wallnuts with their husks on, they plant from nine hundred weight to nineteen, and take up for the table from six tons to ten. The oxnoble and others for cattle, grow to a much larger size, and produce from ten to sixteen tons per English acre.

Clover: the Flemings are very famous for the cultivation of this plant. On land quite clean and well manured, they sow six or seven pounds, and on other soils eight or nine of good seed

Dutch ashes, 105 bushels, are much used as a dressing for clover, in the Their crops are extraordinaspring. rily large, even with this small quantity of seed. They sometimes mow three times in one summer for soiling, and obtain from ten to thirteen tons The farmers wisely grow per acre. their own seed, and as usual, from the Mr. Radcliff says, one second crop. acre in soiling will support four heads of cattle, from the middle of May till the same time in October. In another place he says two acres, by soiling and hay, would support three oxen all the year. These instances are in the proportion of each ox being supported on the produce of two-Mirds of an English acre. Clover succeeds well on every variety of soil, from clay to the lightest sand inclusive, p. 95, 108, 123, &c.

Beans are much grown in Flanders. On some occasions they are put in by hoes, but they are much more frequency ploughed in, and either of these methods is greatly preferable to dibbling them in. The quantity of seed is from two and a half to four, and the produce

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is from 20 to 40 bushels. The row culture of beans was found to be far superior to the broad cast method (see pages 7 and 10) both as to the beans and the crop of winter barley, which followed the beans.

Barley: the Flemings do not grow much spring barley, as the four-rowed (or winter sort) yields more corn to the acre by one-fourth. They grow much barley, but it is sown like wheat in autumn, from a bushel and a half to two and a half. The produce is from 45 to 50 bushels, though the extraordinary quantity of eighty bushels is said

to have been grown, p. 15.

Wheat: they sow from six pecks to two bushels, and reap from twenty to thirty-two bushels. When a bad winter kills much of the wheat, it is usual to hoe in spring wheat among the remains of the other, very early in the spring. All the occupiers of the rich land district, which has been embanked from the sea, use a pickle of salt and water, with a proportion of Roman vitriol to their seed; by which they profess to escape the smut and every other malady in the ensuing crop, p. 22, &c. In page 23, is an instance of the futility of changing seed for a wheat crop, during at least so long a period as fourteen

Oats: they sow from ten pecks to three bushels, and reap from thirty bushels to sixty. The straw on their rich land is so surprisingly large in the islands and other places near the river Scheldt, as to weigh five tons per English acre.

Hemp: the produce is nearly the same in value as flax, but the labour and manure for hemp are more than double what they are for flax; therefore hemp is much the less profitable crop, p. 179.

Flax: they sow two bushels or two and a half, and reap in seed six or seven pounds (query this weight of seed) and in flax, thirty-four stone of 14 lbs. each. It is pulled in July, and the land is immediately prepared for and planted with rape, p. 22.

Rye: they sow nearly a bushel, and reap from 28 to 40 bushels. Rye bread is thought to be superior to oats for

travelling horses, p. 68.

Buck-wheat: they sow from foursevenths of a bushel to one bushel and a seventh, and reap from twenty bushels to thirty-eight and a half.

Turnips, carrots or clover, are cultivated after every crop of corn.

To destroy all the thistles in any

district, adopt and enforce the regulations mentioned in p. 106, &c.

Manure: about two thousand gallons of fetid liquid manure from the vault, is showered per acre upon the growing crops of oats, rye and rape, p. 96 and 98.—For potatoes, ten tons and a half of farm-yard dung, and 1,400 gallons of the fetid liquor are applied, p. 98,-For clover and flax, ten tons from the farm-yard, and 2,000 gallons from the The dung of cows, horses and vault. hogs, are mixed to obtain the most desirable degree of heat and fertility. They suppose horse-dung to be hotter than that of cows; the latter to be more permanent; and hogs-dung to be richer than either of the other, p. 184.

Ploughing is generally done with two horses a-breast; but on some occasions, on sand, by one horse, or two asses; and on stony land, by three horses. The furrow-slice is wide and turned flat, not lozenge-shaped, and they generally plough more than once

for each crop.

Harrowing is frequently performed by the driver of the horses standing upon the harrows. It would sometimes be an advantage to provide the driver with a seat upon the harrows, as that additional weight would increase the effect of the harrows. It may be repeated, that they generally harrow after every ploughing, and always pick up the root-weeds after every harrowing.

Horses: eight horses do the labour on 200 acres of arable land, that is twenty-five acres for every labouring horse; which is equivalent to an expense of two pounds per English acre,

for the labour of horses.

Cows, in Flanders, are uniformly soiled in summer; at other times they are served with turnips, potatoes or carrots, and bean or other strawchaffed; together with white soup to drink, the same as for horses, and occasionally with

Sheep, Mr. Radcliff says, are housed nightly all the year, but they would be much better in yards, with sheds open on one side. They are turned out in winter, a short time, daily; and in summer, they are attended by a shepherd and his dog, as in England: but on the whole, in so miserable a way, as to make the sheep look wretchedly. A sheep-house to contain 120 ewes and lambs (i.e. couples) is littered for them to lie upon, and rye-straw is put into racks for them to eat; a trough

is regularly supplied with rape-cakesoup, prepared by dissolving the cakes with an equal quantity of either bean or barley-meal in water.

The Hainault scythe is an excellent implement, of the bagging kind, by which six men reap five acres of wheat daily, and it is in general use over all

Flanders, p. 124, 192, &c.
Rent, taxes, and the sale prices of land, are specified in page 180, and there it is said the rents vary from five shillings to three pounds per English acre; and the sale price from 25 to 30 years purchase. JOHN MIDDLETON. Lambeth, Feb. 7, 1821.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

10 ascertain the means whereby to A afford encouragement to our national industry, and reduce the enormous burthen of poor's rates and crime, having occupied the labours of the Prorisional Committee, the following is now submitted to the legislature, and to the country. Our industrious population having been considered under its two natural divisions: viz. 1. Agricultural labourers: and 2dly. Manufacturers, including artizans and all others: and the present circumstances of our trade, and commerce, and the great and valuable improvements in the application of mechanic power in our manufactures being duly weighed, it has been determined that the cultivation of the soil offers itself as an eminent reserve.

In examining the statute book, we perceive the sagacity of our ancestors, very shortly after the Reformation, had made provision for these important

objects.

In addition to the provision made by 43 Elizabeth, whereby employment to the unoccupied was ascertained, it was also enacted in the same reign, that every newly erected cottage in the country, should be furnished with four acres of land. Also in the reign of King Charles I. a special commission was appointed to enforce the same.

We rejoice that the waste lands in the present times will yield the ample means of restoration to our impoverished and degraded community, involving the revival of that stay of our country, -our home trade; establishing the fame of British society on the most firm and stable basis.

PLAN FOR A BILL.

Whereas, it is essential to our prosperity that the population should have adequate

employment; and a large proportion of the labouring community are either unemployed, or if employed, are unable to subsist by their labour, the following is proposed for legislative enactment:

1. That Commissioners be appointed, to be denominated General Commissioners, and who shall be composed of some of the

most distinguished characters.

2. That the said Commissioners shall receive the assistance of the Board of Agriculture; also of other intelligent and patriotic individuals.

3. That Commissioners, to be intituled Local Commissioners, composed of Magistracy, and other intelligent, suitable, and patriotic characters, shall be elected by an union of parishes, or by the hundred, and appointed by the General Commissioners.

4. That for the purposes of employment and for letting, the Commissioners shall obtain the necessary land, and which will generally consist of waste land, making compensations, &c. &c. causing necessary abodes and buildings to be erected, providing superintendents over the labourers, &c. &c.

5. That cottages shall be constructed of the cheapest materials, and the rents to be charged shall not exceed the interest at five per cent. per annum, of the monies ex-pended thereon. The Commissioners are also to assist with loans, (bearing interest, and payable by instalments) such labourers as shall be desirous to erect suitable cottages for themselves; advances so made, being generally to workmen, or for materials, &c.

6 That portions of land to be granted to labourers, shall not be less than a quarter of an acre, nor exceed an acre and half, in proportion to their family; and for which a lease shall be granted for a term of fortytwo years; the tenant being freed from the expense of the lease on the following terms,

viz .-

A peppercorn rent for the first fourteen years, or longer, determinable by the quality and condition of the land; after which, a rent to commence equal to one third part of the present annual value, and which to continue for fourteen years, when the rent to be increased to one moiety of the present annual value, and which to be continued during the remainder of the term; also, that the land shall be exempt during the term, from parliamentary and parochial burthens, and tithes.

7. That such lands shall not be re-let for any term exceeding three years; the Commissioners may, however, in the event of death, &c. at the desire of the occupier, reoccupy the same, paying at a valuation for all improvements which shall have been

made thereon.

8. That on lands inclosed under this act, the Commissioners shall cause to be made suitable

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suitable plantations of timber and other trees.

 That parcels of land, calculated for Villas, Farms, &c. containing from five to one hundred acres, shall be lotted and let or sold by public auction.

15. That the lands inclosed, shall be cultivated within years, or for-

feited.

11. That the Commissioners shall have much regard to the cultivation of flax; the dressing will be a useful employment during the otherwise vacant hours of the labourers in the winter season and in bad weather.

12. Funds. The general principles of this act, are to be such as are usual in cases, where roads, canals, &c. are executed, and according, in a measure, with a certain act for improvements to be made in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone; also, of an act intituled Exchequer Bill Loan Act; nor must we lose sight of the example afforded in 1798, and now in a measure renewed by his Majesty, in the cession of certain rights, and to which, a grant of money has been added on Dartmoor, and which on an object so important would doubtless be followed by nobility and other manorial lords, &c. &c. generally; for which purpose, books to be opened for receiving donations and subscriptions in money, or land.

The outlines of this measure proposed to be laid by petition for a bill before the House of Commons, may be perused by applying at the King's

Head. Poultry.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A S the "Lovely Maria," will sail for London in a few days, I shall not neglect so very favourable an opportunity of sending you the few seeds I have been able to procure since I came to this country, during which time, the season of the year and the unsettled state of the country, have confined my observations almost entirely to the immediate vicinity of this place.

Mr. B. has written to you so fully on the politics of this country, which are not a little intricate, that I shall say very little on the subject, yet cannot avoid regretting the numerous civil dissensions which during the last year so injured this country and lessened their government in the estimation of other nations; these it is hoped are now likely to terminate for some time, as the present government act with more vigour than any of the preceding with the exception of that of Pueyreddon.

Rodriguez has a very fair character, and is supported by Roxas and Madrid, both of them good soldiers, and what is even of more importance, of good private The events of the 5th inst. character. which caused so much bloodshed, will in all probability have an ultimate good effect, and will undoubtedly strengthen the present government: certainly the best for the country under its present circumstances. The people, who are in general well disposed and tractable, are as yet not sufficiently well informed and enlightened, to enable them to prosper under a more republican form of government than they have at present. For some time to come, all that is wanting for the prosperity of the country, is internal tranquillity, a strong and vigorous government, an impartial administration of the laws; these would give security to property, and the population would augment rapidly; with the influx of strangers information of every kind would be introduced; a national character would be formed, and all the more desirable consequences would follow in the course of a few years.

The population of this province is a mere nothing to the extent of territory they possess, being only 220 thousand. of which more than one half belong to the city of Buenos Ayres. There is nothing which can tend to improve the country so much as colonization, an event which I have no doubt will soon follow a more settled order of affairs. The government here I understand, are favourable to the measure, and would grant to companies undertaking to colonize, large tracts of country of twenty and thirty leagues in extent, especially to the South, where the country is described as peculiarly suited for agriculture, especially for wheat. The further you proceed to the south of Buenos Ayres, and in the direction of Rio Negro, the finer the country becomes, has a greater diversity of scenery, more hill and dale, and many natural forests. Towards the outskirts of the settlers, who in this direction do not extend more than about 200 miles, the property chiefly consists of lavoge estancias or grazing farms, but nearer town are many farms: at these wheat produces very large returns 50, 60, and it is said even 80 for one. Our landlord, who has a farm 5 leagues to the South, tells me he sowed last May, 6 fanegas of wheat, in 6 quadras of land, and expects in December and January

January to reap about 300 fanegas; under an improved system it is not improbable but these returns may be considerably augmented. Having no store-houses or barns, great part of the crops is frequently lost, from a deficiency of labourers at the season, to secure it in a proper manner; even under all the present disadvantages, property in the south increases considerably in value every year. The great want in this country, especially towards the south, seems to be a numerous and industrious peasantry. Those from the southern country brought in as soldiers by Rodriguez on the 5th inst. who have not been contaminated as in town, by such repeated changes and revolutions and all their accompaniments, give a very favourable view of the real peasantry. No men could possibly under any circumstances, conduct themselves with more order and propriety than they did, at a period when every thing lay at their mercy.

You would, I dare say, be surprised to find so very little is known in this place of the country to the south, and any particulars which I have been able to obtain are very scanty and imperfect, as it is only to be procured at secondand third hand, and even that often distorted either from design or carelessness, rendering it difficult to separate the truth from the incorrect intelligence, especially to one who has never been further from Buenos Ayres, than a few miles, and who is at the same time imperfectly acquainted with the

language.

It is generally reported here, that two companies in England, have been making proposals to this government for grants of land, on purpose to colonize, a measure which seems generally approved of. The expence of carrying emigrants to these districts, may be easily calculated, the passage being on an average about 70 days; from thence to the southern districts would incur very little expence, as the country is so level, and the means of transport so accessible. The subsistence of settlers in a country so abounding in cattle would at first neither be difficult nor expensive, and in the course of one year sufficient grain might be raised for their support, as there are no forests to clear as in North America.

I shall take an early occasion of writing to you from Chili, where I expect to arrive about Christmas. I had the misfortune to break my Leslie's

hygrometer, about the time of my arrival, a loss I regret, as there is no circumstance in which the climate varies so much as in its degree of moisture and dryness. I have sent for another of the same kind, and one of M. De By the register thermometer I have kept an account of the extremes of heat and cold since I arrived, as also the state of the barometer. A friend of mine at this place, of much intelligence, who has the charge of the establishment of the Lancastrian school in this country, is to continue some of these observations, especially the state of the barometer, to assist me in calculating the elevations from thence to Valparaiso from the barometrical observations I make in the journey.

An eventful crisis for this country seems on the eve of taking place, as the American Consul, or Commissioners, and the French line of battle ship and frigate are in the river; the Prince of Lucca is supposed to be on board the latter, and the Spanish deputation from the new government are daily expected from Rio de Janeiro.

Amidst all these commotions, it is not a little pleasing, to find that the most important improvements have been taking place in the education of the rising generation, a circumstance more calculated to lead to important results than any other occurrence in this The establishment of the country. Lancastrian school about ten months ago, under the superintendance of my friend Mr. Thomson, has met with the greatest encouragement from all classes, and from none more so than the clergy. The original school for boys now contains upwards of 120, and preparations are making for the establishment of a female school, for which they have already procured a mistress, who has introduced some parts of the system into her own school; the lessons, &c. have all been printed here; the salaries have been regularly paid by the Cabildo, who have given the use of large rooms in the college for the schools, with money to pay the expence of fitting them up in a proper manner, at which they are to commence in a few days. All the other schools under the direction of the Cabildo, are placed under the guidance of Mr. T. and will be gradually formed on the same system. On their being all properly and firmly established here, Mr. T. will be at liberty to visit other parts of the country for similar purposes, from which he has already

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received various invitations, evincing a disposition to establish similar schools. At the university are a considerable number of students, who are taught various branches of mathematics, philosophy, Latin, &c.: upon the whole there is an evident improvement among the people in point of education and information, although since the commencement of the revolution, there is a great falling off in the moral conduct of the people, more especially in and near the city: in some parts of the country where they have had little share in these transactions, they retain many of their former good qualities.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 21, 1820.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

IN your Magazine for February is an account of an improved covering for the front of a book case, which your correspondent tells us, (having sent the Number into the country I am obliged to trust to memory) he finds to answer every purpose of glass without the inconvenience attendant on the use of that material in doors.

Now it appears to me, in the first place, that the contrivance in question cannot fulfil the principal object for which any covering is necessary, viz. the preservation of the books from dust, smoke, &c. because it is intended to be kept open all day, the time it ought to be closed, and down at night, when there is nothing stirring to create dust, &c. and that were it shut down in the day, the trouble of getting at any of the books, added to their exclusion from view (which as your correspondent very justly observes, is a consideration altogether unworthy of notice) would render it a nuisance instead of a convenience.

Secondly, that it is difficult to con-

ceive that glass is as troublesome, if properly managed, as your correspond. ent supposes; he perhaps is not aware that it may be employed to great advantage without the necessity of having it in doors to open into the room. But admitting that the doors are the best frames for glass, (I hope to shew before I have done that they are not) I contend, even then, they are preferable to this wooden curtain, if I may use the expression, on account of its great liability to be out of repair; the only instance in which I ever saw it used on an extended scale, much difficulty was experienced in getting it to slide, as the least dust, grit, or extraneous body was sufficient to render it a fixture; and in that state much patience and coaxing were necessary to move it. In one of these fits they both proved unavailing; force was moderately applied, the canvas gave way-half remained in the hand, half retired " behind the scenes," whence it was recovered by the removal of the back of the escrutoire to which it belonged. I have every reason to believe the article itself was perfect in execution, but that the defect lay in the plan. As to appearance, I suspect the majority of your readers will decide with me in favour of glass; the cost eventually, I am persuaded, will be less if glass is employed.

Having attempted to shew that this wooden contrivance will not succeed, it behoves me to present one that will. I do not profess to offer a new one, but one which has stood the test of experience, a test which so few of our modern inventions are able to stand.

I have in my possession, as you may easily imagine if you read the signature I use, many well-bound books, which I find entirely preserved by the old-fashioned sliding-sashes, which move in grooves one before the other, thus:

The shaded parts in the above plan are intended to distinguish the sashes from the grooves. I have cloth glued on the inner sides of each sash, when they meet, and it is then impervious to dust or smoke. The bottoms are provided with rollers, and the grooves dusted every morning, which greatly facilitates the moving them. I have used nothing else since I entered my present habitation, now 27 years ago, and I find in them at once a complete pro-

tection, and no obstruction to the view.

For the preservation of my less valuable books, I nail a broad heavy fringe along the edges of the shelves on which they stand, which, hanging down from one shelf to a little below the tops of the books on the shelf underneath, excludes the dust, and offers no impediment whatever to the removal of any volume, which is not the case when cloth or leather is so placed.

The only apology I have to offer for intruding

intruding so much on your valuable pages, and on your readers' patience is, the desire to contribute my very humble share to the welfare of literature.

Feb. 20.

A BOOKSELLER.

For the Monthly Magazine.
NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.
No. IV.

AMARYNTHUS, THE NYMPHOLEPT. THE original source of poetry is in the bosom of nature—in the simple elemental passions of the heart, and in the solitudes of rural scenery, those feelings are most strongly ex-cited, which swell up in the heart, like a newly discovered spring, and spontaneously flow into song. In the early stages of human manners, the master passion of love, unchecked by social and prudential restrictions, would form the first subject of the muse; and with this would be combined the im-pression produced by the external forms of nature, sometimes exhibited in beauty and tranquillity, and sometimes overwhelming the mind with the terrors of her awful and mysterious operations. Here the ground-work of poetry is laid, and it becomes in the first instance, amatory and pastoral. As the infinite relations of society increase and vary, and new incentives are presented to the mind, the poet finds a wider compass for his exertions, and adds many a new string to his lyre. But after he has run his hand over them all, from the high sounding epic to the meanest and lowest chord, there is none to which we hear him revert with more pleasure than to those simple notes which are inseparably connected in our hearts, with ideas of rural simplicity, innocence and love. In fact, we may pretty fairly estimate the genuine powers of the poet, by the degree of fondness which he displays for these elements of his art, and by the skill with which he employs them. Homer, himself, abounds in beautiful images drawn from the face of nature, and in picturesque illustrations of rmal life; and if we would give to the Paradise Lost its proper designation, we might say with truth, that it is an epic-pastoral poem, containing passages of more beauty and more justly entitled to the latter denomination than can be found in any other author. The exquisite mind of Milton seems, indeed, to have dwelt with peculiar complacency upon the features of nature and the objects of rustic life. In the Pen-

seroso, and Allegro, but, above all, in the Lycidas, and Comus, he shews himself to be a Pastoral Poet, in the best sense of the term. He plunged with rapture into the depth of woods, and the silence of nature.

"He knew each lane and every alley green,
Dingle or bushy dell of each wild wood,
And every bosky bourn from side to side,
His daily walks and ancient neighbourhood."

And Shakespeare, too "was an Arcadian." Though mixing as an author and an actor with the herd of men, his soul yearned after the scenes of his youth, to which at last he was happy enough to return, and amidst which he died. With his own valentine,

"The shadowy desart, unfrequented woods, He better brook'd than flourishing peopled towns;

There could he sit alone, unseen of any, And to the nightingale's complaining notes, Tune his distresses, and record his woes."

It would be useless to multiply instances in proof of this doctrine, or to shew more clearly that the finest and noblest intellects are most deeply imbued with a profound love of nature, and a truly pastoral spirit. But this spirit, it will at once be seen, is not only thoroughly distinct from, but the very reverse of that puerile and affected style of composition which has done so much to degrade the reputation of the Pastoral, and which is merely a nauseous compound of affected simplicity Misled by this and dull imitation. false taste, not even the sense and talent of Pope, could save his attempts in this species of writing from neglect and oblivion. Of our later poets, Shenstone advances pretensions, which if not despicable, are weak and insufficient. Cowper possessed an infinitely larger portion of love and admiration for the scenes of nature, and a capacity of depicting them which has been seldom excelled. With a deep and melancholy intellect, rendered still more so by a constant meditation on the most awful subjects that can absorb the human mind, he bent an observant eye upon the mighty works of creation, over the broad earth and in the deep waters, and the breathings of his soul were worthy of the subject which inspired them-He deserved to be one of the minstrels of nature. With these views of the spirit and dignity of pastoral poetry, is it not to be expected that we should often meet with productions which would deserve to be classed in the first rank of merit. An inferior degree degree of excellence, is, however, not very difficult to be obtained, and we may notice Bloomfield, and a still more recent candidate, Clare, amongst those who have attempted, with success, to delineate our native scenery and man-To form a composition of this kind upon a classical model, while it raises the character, must considerably enhance the difficulty of the task, and require a great share of ingenuity and originality to give it any degree of interest. An undertaking of this sort, executed with very respectable ability, has given rise to these observations, and we shall proceed to lay a short sketch of the poem before our readers with some specimens, which will, we think, be entitled to their favourable

opinion. Under the title of "Amarynthus, the Nympholept," the author has taken advantage of that natural and pleasing superstition of the ancients, which peopled the woods, and lakes, and winds, with creatures of the elements, to work up a little Pastoral drama, ornamented with no inconsiderable portion of poetical grace and beauty. The Nympholepts of the Greeks were men supposed to be possessed by the nymphs, whose angry appearance, when they shewed themselves to some careless intruder on their haunts, was supposed to drive him to madness. Nympholept is represented in the person of Amarynthus, a polished Athenian, whose devoted love of the charms of nature, has led him to abandon the dissipations of the city, and to seek amidst the groves of Tempe communion with the mysterious powers, which were supposed to haunt their precincts. In the pursuit of this object, he encounters a disguised shepherdess, who for the purpose of eloping with her lover has assumed the character of a Dryad, and threatened by her with dreadful visitations, is plunged by the force of his imagination, into the horrors of real phrenzy. From this state he is relieved by the beneficent interference of a real nymph, who compassionates his sufferings, and is so far influenced by her love, as to exchange her immortal lot for that of humanity, the only condition upon which she can unite her fate with that of her earthly lover. This incident forms the only part of the poem which can lay much claim to originality. The underplot

consists of the love adventures of a

faithful pair, thwarted in their affec-

tions, as usual, and as usual, at last united.

The scene opens with an address from the priest of Pan.

"Upon our altar, let this lambkin fair, Burn as a holocaust, until its smoke Curl up into the lofty blue, and bear Our breathings to the God, whom we invoke!

Thou great and good, all hail! Whatever tongue

May best befit Thee from adoring man, Mendes or Chemmés to Egyptians sung By seven-mouthed Nile, or comprehensive Pan,

By the primeval shepherds named, that

The new-born hills of Arcady, all hail! They, when their yearning hearts required a God,

Sat on their mountains musing, till the gale Of inspiration bade them recognize A mighty spirit breathing thro' the whole Infinitude of ocean, earth and skies, The world's Creator, and its living soul: A self-existent, ever-flowing stream Of light and life, pervading, blessing ALL, And hence, ejaculating "Pan!" with fall Of reverent knees, they hail'd thee, God supreme.

-To this etherial spirit, fancy soon Gave form indefinite; the sun and moon Became the eyes and index of its mind, The tides its pulses, and its breath, the wind.

A later age gave emblematic birth To an ideal shape, half brute, half man, Of the mix'd elements of heaven and earth Daring to fashion a symbolic Pan:-His upper portion typified mankind, His lower parts the brutes: his horns out-

The spreading rays of sun and moon de-

His spotted skin, the starry firmament: His face, the ruddy sky: his seven-reed

pipe, The music of the seven unfolded spheres-Alas! how soon the heavenly archetype In the terrestrial symbol disappears. Our sires embodied Deity had shewn: The human capriform their sons retained They deified, and impiously stain'd With earthly lusts to sanctify their own. Thou desecrated holiness! forgive The dark distortions that thy name defile; O spare the guilty worshippers who live In creeds impure and profanations vile, And hear thy priest, who, stung with shame

and grief Cries out to Thee for sanctifying aid, That his benighted flock he may persuade Back to the pure and primitive belief."

In the metre of this passsage, and indeed in general, through the whole pastoral, the poet has judiciously adopted find beat sele high "0

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that style of versification, of which we find in the Lycidas of Milton the most beautiful example. We shall next select one of the invocations of the Nympholept, which is conceived in a high strain of enthusiasm.

1821.

"O mother Earth, thou grave, most dread and dumb,

Of countless races of mysterious man, With all his hopes and fears since time began;

Thou cradle of eternity to come, With all its world of wonders, undivulged, Thee I invoke!

Thee, by the myriad embryos that reside In thy vast bosom, waiting animation, With future fruits and harvests by their

Food of a yet unorganis'd creation; Thee, by the acorn which a breath may

From its carv'd cup upon thy nursing lap, Rock'd by the breath of ages, till it grow A rooted giant, frowning at the blast, And shake not at the roaring thunder-clap: Thee, by the trembling violet, which eyes The sun but once, and unrepining dies:

Thee, by that sun, whose eye as bright as

Saw Thee upheave from Chaos, and shall burn

Undimm'd when all thy teguments shall

And to their primeval elements return. By all the winds that rustle in thy woods To chime of piping beaks and bleating

By the dead silence of thy solitudes, And the unwhisper'd secrets of the deep, Thee I invoke!

By the delicious summer evenings Diffusing peace o'er all thy green expanse; By the earthquake's rumbling agony, that flings

Horror on every living countenance-Earth, I invoke thee!"

As a specimen of the author's powers in a lighter style, we subjoin a song of Amarynthus:

"Come, Shepherdess, O come, Amid the boughs and greenness live with me: Birds shall sing and bees shall hum To welcome thee with nature's minstrelsy.

No peering ray shall glisten Through the thick leaves upon the mossy

Where thou shalt lie When the sun is high, And to the wing'd musicians listen That hop about unseen.

While I beside thee laid, Will carve thy name on the o'erhanging trees

Or lissum osier's braid, To make thee baskets for wild strawberries; MONTHLY MAG. No. 352.

Or fetch thee from the brook Lillies, to make a garland for thy locks; Or carve a curious crook, Or willow wattles twist to fold thy flocks.

When the red setting sun Behind the burnish'd sycamores is seen, Whose shadows long and dun Streak with dark brown the grass's golden

We'll stand beside the bushes To listen to the thrushes, As in the glowing leaves they tell their tale, Or in the moonlight flushes Catch the passionate gushes Of the enamour'd thrilling nightingale.

By Phœbe's lamp on high, And the glow-worm's twinkling nigh, Home thro' the silver leafiness we'll stray, And in our bower lie On beds of rushes, flowers, and new mown hay.

And should the storm be loud, We will but clasp the closer in our nest; For tempests cannot cloud The calm that keeps a sunshine in the breast.

These extracts will suffice to justify the favourable opinion we have before expressed, and the work abounds in passages of equal merit. In an undertaking of this sort, it requires a nice hand to hold the balance even between the simplicity appropriate to the subject, and the vulgarity upon which it is occasionally compelled to border. In this the author has succeeded, with some exceptions, which are, however, so few as hardly to deserve mention.

A greater hazard he has wilfully exposed himself to in provoking a direct comparison with one of the finest parts of Comus, the dialogue between the The effort is Lady and the Magician. in itself well sustained, but it is bad policy to measure strength with a rival from whom nothing but defeat is to be expected.

To sum up our opinion of the poem, we have no hesitation in saying, that it breathes in many places a highly enthusiastic feeling, and exhibits such an easy play of fancy and felicity of expression, as cannot fail to secure it a prominent station in that class of composition in which it aspires to rank.

Besides the Pastoral Drama, the volume contains a tale, called Lucy Milford, founded on the unfortunate attachment of two youthful lovers, whose union is thwarted by the sudden conversion of the lady's father to the doctrines of methodism. The young man goes to sea, and is wrecked on his re-2 F

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turn, within sight of shore, and in the presence of his mistress. Her senses desert her, and she wanders about, an object of pity to all, but to the father whose ferocious zeal exults in the idea that he has sacrificed his daughter to his faith. The story is well told, and bears the impress of a heart stored with the better affections of our nature. Amongst these, we are glad to see that the love of freedom is not wanting, of which we select an instance, in conclusion, from the miscellaneous poems at the end of the volume.

On the SPANISH REVOLUTION.

"O now may I depart in peace! for, lo!
Spain, the priest-ridden and enslav'd,
hath riven

Her chains asunder; and no rage, no flow Of blood, save what the despot, phrenzydriven

Wantonly shed.—Did they not crush him?

All with magnanimous mercy was forgiven—

Tyrants! the hour is coming, sure, tho' slow,

When ye no more can outrage earth and heaven.

As I would joy to see the assassin foil'd

By his own gun's explosion, so do I

Joy that the oppressor's armies have recoil'd

Back on themselves; for so shall they rely

On love, not fear, leaving the world, o'ertoil'd

With war and chains, to peace and liberty."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

HE proprietors of small houses in Birmingham have distributed the

following statement.

From the best information we can collect, we find the greatest number of lots, or parcels of land, let for the purpose of building, are those of 11 yards wide, by 40 yards long, and the average ground rent 21d. per yard, and there are commonly built thereon six houses, (viz. 2 front and 4 back houses.) We also find there are by far a greater number of houses let at about three shillings per week, or £7 16s. per annum, than of any other description. These we know will cost eighty pounds each house in building; or £480 for six houses, and the ground lease will cost about £14. making the total cost price £494.

The gross annual rental of six houses at three shillings per week is £46 16 0

Ground rent	nual exp	ences, viz	5		
Ground rent	, 440 ya	rds at 21d			
per yard	A III	USATA	4	11	8
Land tax 1'd.	in the po	und, on th	e		
	on Para	Market Street	0		10
Insurance, say	on 1250		0	12	6
Repairs, 10 pe	er cent on	the renta	1 4	13	7
Collecting ren	ts, 5 per	cent	2	6	
Loss of Rents			3	3	9
years, viz.			e		
rental	-	- 1	3	18	0
Principal, dep each year,			nt		
	on a rea	ec lor 10		-	
years				18	3 10
The profit ha	s been a	oout 5 pe	er		
Thirty poor's	levies,	at 1s. 34	d		
each single	levy, or	7s. 9d. fe	or		
the six hous	es, as no	w rated b	y		
the overseen				1	12 6
			-	_	_

The profit will be only 2³₄ per cent - £13 17 4

From the above statement it will be discovered, that the property called small houses, has in reality paid only five per cent hitherto—instead of 8 or 10 per cent, as was erroneously supposed; and that in future the nett annual rental, arising from the above property of six houses, will be only £13 17s. 4d. or $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

The assessment of the poor's rates upon the landlord operates as an in-

Suppose a man's income to be 20 times the amount of his establishment as to rent; or in other words his rent to be 5 per cent on his income. Then to a man whose income was £2000 per annum, the rent of his premises assessable to the poor's rates, would be £100, or according to the following table.

Income Rent 20,000 . 1,000 . 100 . 50 . 100 . 5 . 60 . 3

But a man who earns £60 per year, requires a house of £6 per year; so that his rent would amount to one tenth of his income, or 10 per cent thereon; therefore, to establish an equality of assessment in relation to income, the assessment on houses under £20 per year rent might be rated at only one half of the rates on per centage of houses above £20.

Then when the poor's rates amounted to 20 shillings in the pound, it would not exceed 5 per cent upon the income of any occupier; whereas if the assessment be transferred from the occupier to the proprietor, whose income arose from

from this description of property, the whole of his income would be absorbed

in poor's rates.

The fact is, where poor's rates are levied upon the proprietors of houses, or on the tolls or profits of canals, they are a direct income tax, and where the poor's rates are 10s. in the pound in a year, they are a tax upon the income of the proprietors of houses or canal shares, equivalent to £50 per cent. At the same time the occupiers of other houses, when the rents are more secure to the proprietor, would be paying only

21 per cent on their income.

And with respect to the profits or income of canals, it is the only profit or income which is rated in any other instance in the town of Birmingham. It must be admitted that houses are at low rents in Birmingham, and that the poor's rates are not levied on several thousand houses and gardens in Birmingham. If an act of parliament had passed, authorising overseers to compound with the proprietors of such small properties for an annual tax of 5 per cent on the actual rents, such proprietors would pay their fair proportion, and the increase of the fund for the poor derive a considerable increase.

For the Monthly Magazine. Particulars of the EXPLOSION which took place at LEYDEN, in HOLLAND, in the year 1807. Translated from the Dutch.

MOUGH this destructive accident was mentioned in all the journals of the time when it took place, yet no connected narrative of it has hitherto appeared in any English publication. On the 12th of January, 1807, a vessel loaded with gunpowder entered one of the largest and finest canals of the city of Leyden, in the Rapenburg, a street inhabited chiefly by the most respectable families. This vessel was moored or made fast to a tree in front of the house of Professor Rau, of the university. Those who have been in Holland, or have read descriptions of that country, know that almost every street has a canal in the middle, faced with a brick wall up to the level of the street, and with lime trees planted on both sides, which produce a most beautiful effect, besides forming a delightful shade in hot weather. Vessels of all kinds are frequently moored to these trees, but Leyden being an inland town, the greater part of those which happened

to be in the Rapenburg were country vessels. Several yachts belonging to parties of pleasure from the Hague and other places, were lying close to the fatal vessel, and as no person was aware of the destructive cargo it contained, all were in perfect security. It has never been ascertained what was the immediate cause of the explosion; as there was only one of the men on board, the rest having gone to a public-house. The laws and regulations in Holland respecting gunpowder are very good, but no doubt were not attended to in this

About a quarter past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the awful catastrophe took place, as all the clocks in the surrounding houses and churches which were not destroyed were found standing with little variation at that time. It would be useless to attempt a description of the awful moment of the explosion; this has often been done, but has always come far short of the reality in the opinion of those who witnessed it. A student of the university passing through a street from which there was a view of the Rapenburg, with the canal and vessels, related to us the fol-

lowing particulars.

At that moment when every thing was perfectly tranquil, and most of the respectable families were sitting down to dinner in perfect security, at that instant I saw the vessel torn from its moorings, a stream of fire burst from it in all directions, a thick black cloud enveloped all the surrounding parts and darkened the Heavens, whilst a burst, louder and more dreadful than the loudest thunder instantly followed, and vibrated through the air to a great distance, burying houses and churches in one common ruin. For some moments horror and consternation deprived every one of his recollection, but a universal exclamation followed, of, O God, what is it! Hundreds of people might be seen rushing out of their falling houses, and running along the streets, not knowing what direction to take; many falling down on their knees in the streets, persuaded that the last day was come; others supposed they had been struck by lightning, and but few seemed to conjecture the real cause. In the midst of this awful uncertainty, the cry of O God, what is it! again sounded mournfully through the air, but it seemed as if none could answer the dreadful question. One conjecture followed another, but at last, when the

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black thick cloud which had enveloped the whole city had cleared away a little, the awful truth was revealed, and soon all the inhabitants of the city were seen rushing to the ruins to assist the sufferers. There were five large schools on the Rapenburg, and all at the time full of children. The horror of the parents and relations of these youthful victims is not to be described or even imagined; and though many of them were saved almost miraculously, yet no one dared to hope to see his child drawn alive from under a heap of smoking ruins.

"The flames now broke out from four different parts of the ruins, and threatened destruction to the remaining part of Leyden. The multitude seemed as it were animated with one common soul in extricating the sufferers from the ruins, and stopping the progress of the flames. None withdrew from the awful task, and the multitude increased every moment by people coming from the surrounding country, the explosion having been heard at the distance of 50 miles. Night now set in, the darkness of which, added to the horrors of falling houses, the smothered smoke from the ruins, the raging of the flames, the roaring of the winds on a tempestuous winter night, produced a scene neither to be described nor imagined; while the heart-rending cries of the sufferers, or the lamentations of those whose friends or children were under the ruins, broke upon the ear at inter-The various effects produced by the catastrophe on different tempers, were strikingly shown in the conduct of individuals; many were so entirely overcome with fear and astonishment, that they stared about them without taking notice of any thing, while others seemed full of activity, but incapable of directing their efforts to any parti-cular object."

"In the middle of the night, Louis Bonaparte, then King of Holland, arrived from the palace of Loo, having set out as soon as the express reached him with the dreadful tidings. Louis was much beloved by his subjects, and his name is still mentioned by them with great respect. On this occasion his presence was very useful. He encouraged the active and comforted the sufferers, and did not leave the place till he had established good order, and promised every assistance in restoring both public and private losses. immediately gave a large sum of money to the city, and granted it many valu-

able privileges, besides exemption from imposts and taxes for a number of years.

Some degree of order having been restored, the inhabitants were divided into classes, not according to their rank, but the way in which they were em-ployed about the ruins. These classes were distinguished by bands of different colours tied round their arms, The widely extended ruins now as-sumed the appearance of hills and valleys, covered with multitudes of workmen, producing to the eye an evervarying scene of different occupations, The keel of the vessel in which the catastrophe commenced, was found buried deep in the earth at a considerable distance, together with the remains of a yacht from the Hague, with a party of pleasure which lay close to it. anchor of the powder vessel was found in a field without the city, and a very heavy piece of lead at the foot of the mast was thrown into a street at a great distance.

To relate every " tale of woe" connected with this terrible occurrence would exceed our limits, but certainly one of the most affecting was the fate of the pupils of the different schools on At the fatal moment, the Rapenburg. the wife of the principal of the largest of them was standing at the door with her child in her arms; she was instantly covered with the falling beams and bricks, the child was blown to atoms, and she was thrown under a tree at some distance. Part of the floor of the school-room sunk into the cellar and 12 children were killed instantly; the rest miserably wounded shricked for help, and one was heard to call, "Help me, help me, I will give my watch to my deliverer." Fathers and mothers rushed from all parts of the city to seek their children, but after digging five hours they found their labour fruitless, and some were even obliged to leave the spot in this indescribable state of suspense, to attend to other near relations discovered among They at last succeeded by the ruins. incredible efforts, in bringing out some of the children, but in such a state that many of their parents could not recognize them, and not a few were committed to the grave without its being known who they were. It is very remarkable that many of these children, both among the dead and those who recovered, bled profusely, while no wound could be discovered in any part of their bodies.

Many of them were preserved in a wonderful manner, and taken out without the least hurt. Forty children were killed. In some houses large companies were assembled, and in one, a newly married couple from a distance, had met a numerous party of their friends. One person who was writing in a small room, was driven through a window above the door, into the staircase, and fell to the bottom without receiving much hurt. Many were preserved by the falling of the beams or rafters in a particular direction, which protected them, and they remained for many hours, some for a whole day and night. One remarkable fact of this kind happened, when the city of Delft was destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder in 1654, when a child, a year old, was found two days after, playing and sucking an apple, and sitting under a beam with just space left for its body. Two others at a little distance were found in their cradles quite safe. At that time almost the whole of Delft was destroyed.

Leyden is a large city, equal to if not greater than Rotterdam, the second city in Holland, in size, but not so populous. Upwards of 200 houses were overthrown on this occasion, besides churches and

public buildings: the Stadt or townhouse, was among the latter.

One hundred and fifty-one dead bodies were taken from the ruins, besides many that died after, and upwards of two thousand were wounded more or less dangerously. It is somewhat remarkable that none of the students of the university were either killed or wounded, though they all lodge in different parts of the city or wherever they please. Contributions were immediately began, and large sums raised. The King of Holland gave 30,000 gilders, and the Queen 10,000; a very large sum was collected in London.

Leyden suffered dreadfully by the former siege in 1573, and by the plague in 1624 and 1635, in which year 15,000 of the inhabitants were carried off within six months. In 1415 a convent was burnt, and most of the nuns perished in the flames. An explosion of gun-powder, in 1481, destroyed the council-chamber when full of people, and killed most of the magistrates.

The misfortunes of this city have become proverbial, and its very name has given rise to a pun, "Leyden is Lijden;" Leyden, the name of the city, and Lijden, (to suffer) have the same pronunciation in the Dutch language.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT AND REMARKABLE PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

ALEXANDER STEPHENS, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who during the last thirty years has been one of the most active of the metropolitan *literati*, expired at his villa, at Chelsea, on the 24th ult. in the 64th year of his age.

Though he wrote for the press as much as any man of his time, yet he had a constant aversion to obtrude his name on the world. It was affixed to the two quartos which recorded the History of the Wars of the French Revolution; but the gross injustice with which that elegantly-written and accurately correct work was treated

injustice with which that elegantly-written and accurately correct work was treated by the Monthly Review, and some others of the periodical critical works, determined him for the future to reserve his name.

The pages of the Analytical Review

The pages of the Analytical Review abounded in articles which proved his learning and ability; and the elaborated biographies in the Monthly Magazine, the Reviews of French Literature, &c. attested his unremitting industry. He edited the two volumes of Founders of the French Republic, nine of the eleven volumes of Public Characters, and the Biographical Indexes to the Houses of Lords and Commons; also

the Annual Necrology, published 1799, and latterly the Annual Obituary, of which he had just completed the volume for 1820. In facility of biographical writing, and in extent of information on the lives and actions of the contemporary generation, he was equalled by no writer of his age. His industry and integrity are proved by naming the various works which proceeded from his pen, and though every variety of character passed in review before him, he never wrote an ill-natured paragraph, or aided in propagating calumny. And in like manner, while he respected private feelings, he respected public principles, and never wrote a line which compromised the cause of civil liberty. His habitual sense of honour, and his independent spirit, never permitted him to abuse the press, by rendering it subser-vient to feelings of private resentment, or to the corrupt purposes of the administration for the time-being. He thus always performed the duties of a good neighbour and a good citizen.

He was a native of Elgin, and was educated in the university of Aberdeen. He afterwards entered himself of the Middle Temple,

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Temple, and his first literary production was a Law Journal. He then accepted a commission in the army, and served with a regiment of foot in Jamaica. Retiring on half-pay, he married a most amiable branch of the Dryden family, and, settling in the neighbourhood of London, passed his time between his books and much respectable society, for the latter of which he was eminently qualified by his conversational powers, his stores of anecdote, and his urbanity of manners.

His literary and domestic habits precluded him from public life, but, as a speaker, he often distinguished himself in the local concerns of his parish: on one occasion, filling the chair of the Middlesex Grand Jury, he arraigned the conduct of the notorious Aris, and exhibited his malpractices in a petition to the House of Commons, which led to a Royal commission, and ultimately to the dismissal of the governor from an employment which had been abused. His spirited conduct on this occasion procured him the plaudits of all independent

He sometimes acted as agent for suitors to the House of Lords, and conducted with honour and success the claim to the Roxburgh Peerage, during which he became acquainted with some of the principal members of that House, and obtained their

personal esteem and friendship.

In his circle he has left a void which will not easily be supplied. He was, in many respects, a noble of nature, and was respected wherever he was known. In person he was above the ordinary size; and his voice corresponded in its volume, but it was governed by the independence of his soul, and if he generally spoke with energy, it was always created by his sense of rectitude, and by the fearlessness of conscious integrity.

THE REV. JAMES LINDSAY, D.D. By DR. REES; extracted from his Sermon preached in Monkwell-street, Feb. 25.

The Rev. James Lindsay, was the son of Mr. William Lindsay, of Pitcarity, in the county of Forfar; he was born in the month of November or beginning of December in the year 1753, in the parish of Kirrimuir in that county, and educated in the grammar-school of that parish under the tuition of Mr. Mowatt, an eminent classical scholar, who was afterwards elected master of the grammar-school of St.

In the year 1769, he was removed from the grammar-school of Kirrimuir to that of Aberdeen, and in November of that year admitted a student of King's College. Having passed through the regular course of education in that university, with the dis-tinguished approbation of all the professors under whom he studied, he was admitted to the degree of M.A. in April 1773, and soon

after became domestic tutor in the family of the Rev. Kenneth M'Aulay, minister of the parish of Calder, near Inverness, and author of the History of St. Kilda.

In this situation he continued five years; during which period he attended for three sessions the Divinity Halls both of King's and Marischal Colleges, and delivered discourses on subjects prescribed to him in each of these colleges, to the entire satisfaction of the celebrated professors of theology, Dr. Alexander Gerrard, of King's College, and Dr. George Campbell, of Ma. rischal College. Having received ample testimonials from each of them to this effect and submitted his testimonials to the presbytery of Nairn, the members of that presbytery admitted him in April 1776 on the probationary trials prescribed by the Church of Scotland to candidates for the ministry. Having undergone these trials to their entire satisfaction, he was on the 2nd day of September, 1776, licensed by that presby-tery to preach the gospel. When he had completed the education of the sons of Mr. M'Aulay, he was employed in a similar capacity in the family of Mr. Forbes, of Schivas, in the county of Aberdeen, through the recommendation of the late Rev. Dr. Macleod, principal of King's College.

Finding that he had no prospect of speedy preferment in the Church of Scotland, and having received an invitation from his friend and former fellow-student, the Rev. Dr. Macleod, then curate of St. George's, Middlesex, now rector of St. Anne's, Soho, to pass some months in London, he arrived in the metropolis in the spring of the year 1781. Soon after his arrival, he was engaged by the Rev. William Smith, minister of Silver-street chapel, in the City, to preach for him occasionally, and to assist him in conducting his respectable academy at Camberwell.

Having thus become known as a preacher, he received, on the resignation of the late Rev. Dr. James Fordyce, an invitation from the congregation of this place to succeed that celebrated preacher. On the 21st of May, in the year 1783, he was ordained pastor of this christian society; and I re-flect with pleasure, that I had the honour of bearing a part in the religious service of that day; the other persons concerned being Dr. Fordyce, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Kippis,

and Mr. Worthington.

It required a vigorous mind like his own, to undertake the charge devolved upon him by this congregation, considering that he was to succeed a minister, who had been, for many years, the most popular preacher in London. How wise the choice on the part of the society, and how fit our friend was for occupying the station to which he was advanced, the event has sufficiently The charge which he received from his predecessor on the day of his ordination,

dination, seems to have impressed his mind, as the general course of his preaching has amply testified. From this time his engagements were numerous, as he soon became connected with a school at Newington Green; and he often complained that he had less time to devote to preparation for the pulpit than he wished to have had. But he had rich stores in his own capacious mind, and a command of language which must have rendered composition much more easy to him than it would have been to

Those who constantly attended his ministry were instructed and impressed by his clear statement and powerful enforcement None of them could of practical truth. be at a loss to know that his sentiments did not agree with some of those which were held by persons who, in modern times, have assumed the appellation of Unitarians, and more especially such as concerned the person of Christ and the efficacy of his mediation; they must be well apprised, that while he asserted and maintained the unity of God, and admitted only one object of religious worship, he believed the preexistent dignity of Jesus Christ; and thought him degraded by those who considered him as a mere man; and that he ascribed offices and powers to him under the Christian dispensation, which in his judgment, constituted in part the excellence and value of Christianity, and which contributed to render it peculiarly important and interesting to mankind.

He called no man master on earth; he believed that the kingdom of Christ was not of this world: whilst he rendered unto Casar the things that were Casar's, he no less conscientiously rendered unto God the things that were God's. He allowed of no interference on the part of ecclesiastical synods or presbyteries, and much less of civil magistrates, in prescribing authoritatively to the faith and worship of Christians. Although he was educated under an establishment, he asserted and maintained on all occasions, the unalienable right of private judgment; nor would-he suffer any one to invade the empire of conscience without the penalty of that animadversion which the powers of his eloquence could inflict. He interdicted and proscribed the use of all other weapons in the pro-

vince of religion.

Besides the office of pastor, which he sustained in connexion with this society, with undiminished, I should rather say with increasing acceptance and attachment for about thirty-eight years, there was another department of no less importance and utility which he occupied; and this was the instruction of youth. For this office, his natural talents, his acquired endowments, and the habits of his early life had singularly qualified him; and when we take into the account the disposition as well as the powers of his mind, we need not wonder that his school should have gained high reputation, and that it should have maintained its reputation for many years. Soon after his settlement with this congregation, he undertook the charge of Mrs. Cockburn's academy at Newington-Green, which she, in a few years, resigned in his favour. During his residence there, he married Mrs. Cockburn's niece, who at her death left him with the charge of four daughters who survive him. At this time he officiated as afternoon preacher at Newington-Green Chapel, with the late Rev. Dr. Towers for his colleague, as morning preacher for twelve years; he also preached the Sunday evening lecture at Salters' Hall Meeting-house, in connexion with Mr. Worthington, and Mr. (now Dr.) Morgan; a vacancy in that lecture having been occasioned by my resignation. During the last two years of his life, I had the pleasure and benefit of his assistance, as afternoon preacher, at the Old Jewry Chapel in Jewinstreet.

In the year 1805, the University of King's College of Aberdeen, conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and never was this honour more properly bestowed. In the same year he removed with his flourishing academy to Bow, in Middlesex, to a house and situation in every respect suitable to his purpose. In his employment as a teacher of youth, he had an opportunity of rendering distinguished service to the present generation, and in its remoter influence to future ages. Many of his pupils are now reflecting honour on the institution that had the charge of their early years, and not a few of them are sincere mourners in deploring the decease of the instructor and guardian of their youth; and in bearing testimony to the degree in which they respected and loved him. Among the attendants at his funeral, we had the pleasure of observing a considerable number of them, who had expressed their wishes to follow his remains to the grave.

The diffusion of knowledge and the education of the poor, were objects always dear to his heart, and to the promotion of which his whole life had been devoted. In the prosecution of these objects he met his brethren on the day of death, apparently in excellent health and spirits; and after having delivered an address to them on the occasion, calm and composed, but in his usual manner, animated and interesting; and having assured them, with a spirit of concession and conciliation which did him honour, that disapproving some of the provisions of Mr. Brougham's education bill, and wishing for further modifications of it, not likely to be obtained, he should concur with them in the measures upon which they were deliberating, and which they unani-

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mously agreed to adopt; an interval of When he had utsome minutes elapsed. tered a few words, in his kind and affectionate manner, approving a suggestion which I had taken the liberty to offer on the principle of the bill, his head declined on his bosom, and he instantaneously expired. " May I die the death of the righteons, and my last end be like his!"

If it were possible for him now to know the respect that has been paid to his me-mory by his congregation—by the body of ministers of the three denominations, many of whom attended his funeral-by his pupils-by gentlemen distinguished for their rank and eminence in the several professions to which they belong, some of them differing from himself in theological and political opinions, and others holding principles congenial to his own-and by an immense multitude of other persons who assembled to pay a tribute of respect to his memory, and to profit by the appropriate reflections that were pronounced audibly, and with a gravity and animation suited to their importance, over his remains when deposited in the tomb; -reflections which were received with a serious attention by some hundreds of persons that were capable of hearing them, an attention honourable to the speaker, and indicating a salutary impression on the minds of the auditors (may the impression be deep and lasting!);—I say, that if he had witnessed this interesting scene, it must have made, I was almost going to say, an accession to the felicity which he enjoys.

J. J. BRAYFIELD, ESQ.

The vicissitudes of this person's life have not been few. Born of decent parents, his early love of reading was checked by his apprenticeship to a business which, not suiting his inclination, he alternately became a weaver, a watch-maker, a watchman, a bookseller, an author, a soldier, &c.&c. In his early progress through these various situations, he seldom missed attending the execution of criminals before Newgate and elsewhere, and was generally so well acquainted with their history, that he might have been successfully applied to as a kind of Old Bailey chronicle. He was also an attendant upon all the fairs, races, boxingmatches, and diversions of every kind, from the matches made by the first-rate encouragers of pugilism, down to the weekly badger-baiting in Black Boy Alley. From the observations made in the indulgence of these habits, he was first convinced of the want of a Sporting Magazine, which idea being submitted by a friend of his to the late Mr. John Wheble, that gentleman perfected his plan, and, in return, allowed Mr. B. an adequate remuneration for his subsequent contributions, beyond the period of his actual want of it, observing "that (Mr. B.'s) fortune was not yet equal to the

One of Mr. B. p. Duke of Bedford's." cultarities was to enter every occurrence relative to himself in a kind of daily k nal, recording even those faults and follo which people in general are most anxion to conceal.

Watchmaking, in which Mr. B. was al. timately engaged, received such injury from the tax laid on it by Mr. Pitt, that the former, though in the prime of life, was obliged to take up the office of watchman, or patrole, in the parish of St. Luke, and afterwards that of book-keeper to a scaves. ger in the vicinity, whose parsimony fre-quently added to Mr. B.'s daily avocations the superintendance of his more disagreea. ble operations by night. From these degrading situations, after some time, Mr. B. was enabled to emerge, by the unexpected arrival of a maternal uncle from India, after thirty years absence, with a considerable fortune. From what this gentleman had heard of his nephew's attachment to books, &c. he enabled him to open a small shop in the City-road, where not succeeding, and being unwilling to apply for a renewal of his stock, his next resource was to enlist in the Middlesex militia, with which he was embodied a considerable period, in the counties of Kent and Sussex. However, the property finally left to him and his mother, at his uncle's disease in 1798, not only enabled to purchase his discharge from this regiment, but also placed him in a situation to indulge his passion for what he termed " seeing life" to the fullest extent. After spending some months in Devonshire, where his uncle died, finding the comparative still life of such a town as Barnstaple not agreeable to his pursuits, he returned to

At length, however, all that native good his mour and communicative disposition, which, with his inexhaustible fund of anecdote, made his company a general desideratum, was suddenly interrupted by an affection of the brain. His recovery, however, left him in a state of reserve and suspicion; and, to exclude himself from his acquaintance in general, he retired with his mother to Camberwell, where they lived in comparative solitude till the decease of both parties.

Though not above a versifier himself, no person had a more correct taste for poetry than Mr. B. With the finest passages of our best poets he was well acquainted, and he had carried a copy of Thomson's Seasons in his pocket till it was nearly worn to pieces. Under different signatures he had been a communicator to almost every Magazine of his time, and even since his retirement at Camberwell, he carried his penchant so far as to furnish some of Mr. Carlisle's Anti-Christian publications, with articles under his real signature, professing to admire him for the open avowal of his

BARONES

BARONESS ABERCROMBIE.

Died on the 11th of February, at Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Mary Anne Abercrombie. She was the daughter of John Menzies, Esq. of Fernton, in the county of Perth, and was married in early life to Ralph Abercrombie, who arose afterwards to the rank of lieutenant-general, and fell nobly in Egypt, at the battle of Alexandria. At his death he was only a Knight of the Bath, but his Majesty, in consideration of her husband's very long, great, and important services, created his widow Baroness Abercrombie of Aboukir and Tullibody, in the county of Clackmannon; to which was added a pension of £2000 a year, which, as usual in those cases, was granted for three lives. She left, by Sir Ralph, four sons and three daughters. The eldest son, George, succeeds to the title; the second son, James, is a barrister of repute and member of parliament for the borough of

WILLIAM MANWAIRING, ESQ.

This gentleman was the son of Bolton Manwairing, Esq. many years one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex. He was bred to the bar, but did not long continue in practice, as he made the purchase of the place of first Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, which he enjoyed many years, but which he was unfortunately induced to sell some years ago in order to embark in the banking business, a speculation which proved unsuccessful.

Mr. Manwairing was equally unfortunate in another point. Induced by the great popularity of Mr. Pitt, on that gentleman's interest, he stood candidate for the county of Middlesex, and succeeded, and, on the same interest, was returned to three parliaments; but in 1806 he had to encounter the powerful fortune and interest of Sir Francis Burdett, and although he was supported by a subscription, and by the Treasury, yet a considerable expense fell on him, and is supposed to have hastened the

insolvency of the banking-house.

As a remuneration for his services, the ministry procured him, by their influence, the two places of chairman of the quarter sessions of the county of Middlesex, and of the city of Westminster. On the income attached to those places Mr. M. might have lived handsomely, but unfortunately, with a view to supersede the commission of bankruptcy, in which he succeeded, he entered into engagements which he was not able to fulfil, and which involved him, in the decline of life, in great distress. In short, he found himself compelled to relinquish his situation as chairman, and to accept of a small pension, by no means equal to his habits of living, and, we may say, to his deserts; for as chairman of the two quarter sessions, no man ever MONTHLY MAG. No. 352.

gave more satisfaction, both to the bar and to his brother magistrates.

Mr. Manwairing was a man much esteemed in private life, and, had he pursued his profession of the law, might have enjoyed wealth, independence, and happiness; but being unfortunately drawn into political life, he met the fate of many, who, like him, had erred the same way. He lived, however, to see his son, who had shared in his misfortunes, provided for by being chosen treasurer of the county of Middlesex, and one of the police magistrates. He attained to the great age of 87, and enjoyed his mental faculties to the last.

SIR CHARLES WM. ROUSE BOUGHTON.

His paternal name was Boughton. He embarked early in life for India, where he spent many years; but in 1768 he succeeded to the estate of Rouse Lynch, in Warwickshire, and then took the name of Rouse. In 1784 he was elected member of parliament for Evesham, in Worcestershire, and was also appointed secretary to the Board of Controul for India affairs. In 1791 he was created a baronet, but on succeeding to a more ancient family baronetage, he resumed his original surname. In 1796 he was chosen representative for Bramber, but vacated his seat on being appointed one of the commissioners for conducting of the public accounts, in which situation he died. In 1782 he married the heiress of W. Pearce Hall, Esq. of Dounton House, in the county of Salop. Sir Charles once appeared as an author, and published "Substance of an Address to a Parochial Meeting, held at Chiswick, to consider of the propriety of a Voluntary Contribution for the Defence of the Country.'

JOHN SCOTT, ESQ.

This gentleman fell a victim to the absurd and criminal practice of duelling during the past month; and this circumstance combined with his talents as a public writer, has directed much attention towards him.

He was a native of Aberdeen, where he was born in the year 1780. He received a liberal education, and coming to England in quest of productive employment, was engaged by Mr. Drakard, of Stamford, to conduct his well known paper called "The News." Here he distinguished himself so much by the energy of his compositions, that an edition of "The News" was republished in London. For one of his articles, which treated contemptuously of the military service, Mr. Drakard was prosecuted and imprisoned; but the eloquence of the composition drew towards the writer much public admiration.

In consequence he soon after was engaged as editor of the Statesman; and at the same time he commenced the Champion Sunday paper, which soon acquired in the hands of Mr. Thelwall, that character

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for superior writing, which it has main-

tained to the present time.

Mr. Scott, however, vacillated in his principles, and aimed at pleasing all parties; his reputation, therefore, in the political world sunk, and never rose again, and even to the period of his death, he possessed the confidence of no political party. He was neither Whig, nor Tory, nor Radical, but occasionally something of all three.

Having sold the Champion, and married the daughter of Mr. Colnaghi, an eminent printseller in Cockspur-street, he travelled into France and Italy, and the results have been communicated to the world in volumes, which, while they display the fine taste and powers of composition of the author, offerd by the flippancy and inconsistency of their political observations. The triumph of the despots, the subjugation of France, the re-establishment of the Bourbons, and the reign of iron throughout Europe, were the constant themes of his exultation.

At Paris he lost a beautful child at the most interesting age, and the effusions of his muse on that occasion, did honour to his heart and his paternal affections.

Returning to England he commenced about fifteen months ago, the London Magazine, and if we may be allowed to give judgment, it was the most worthy of all the attempts to establish a new magazine which has been made in our time. It combined good taste with information; and the Belles Lettres with useful knowledge. Its principles too were less illiberal than those of other novel projects in this line of publication; and if the English public, are likely to support more than two miscellanies, it appeared that Mr. Scott had a chance of ultimately succeeding.

But some erroneous notions relative to the efficacy of pistol-bullets in deciding questions of moral character, led him to appeal to them in a silly quarrel with some persons utterly beneath the notice of a man of the world. He was in consequence, murdered in the prime of life, and the coroner's jury having decided on the crime, the parties will be called upon to answer to the justly offended laws at the next Old Bailey sessions. It appears to us, however, that nothing but a special law will correct the erroneous reasoning which misleads young men and fools on this subject. They forget that duelling decides no question but in regard to personal courage, a quality of which the greatest scoundrel in the community may possess a larger share than the most virtuous person, and the practice is relevant to no other question. Thus among would-be military heroes, courage is the only required quality, and therefore it may be necessary in these persons to prove that they possess it by exposing their persons

to any one who calls them cowards; but it is to the last degree criminal in a citizen to appeal to deadly weapons to prove that he possesses any social virtue; for the act itself may generally be taken as a demon. strative proof of the contrary, and being irrelevant to the point, affords prima facie evidence that revenge is the sole object of the parties.

Mr. Scott has left an amiable and afflicted widow and children, and was interred in the presence of mourning multitudes at

St. Martin's in the Fields.

SIR JOHN MACPHERSON.

This respectable gentleman was a native of Scotland, and was sent out at an early age as a writer in the service of the East India Company. In this situation and that of junior and senior merchant, he served many years, and in his turn succeeded to a seat in the council, where he sat long under the presidency of Mr. Hastings. On the resignation of that gentleman, he succeeded to the chair, but did not continue therein longer than until the arrival of a successor. During this short period he, however, did the company essential service. He reformed many abuses, established a pacific system, and refused very considerable emoluments which he might have taken. His conduct had throughout his whole residence, been so highly approved of, that in 1786, his majesty was pleased to confer on him the dignity of baronet. On the arrival of a successor Sir John embarked for England, with a good, but not a spendid fortune. On his arrival in England he took up his residence at a mansion in Brompton, where he gave one or more good fêtes under the guidance and patronage of the late Duchess of Gordon, who introduced him into the higher circles, into which perhaps, it would have been more to the advantage of his fortune if he had not entered. After a residence here of many years, he removed to a more retired station, and attained a good old age esteemed by his friends and respected by all who knew his cha-

LIEUT.-GEN. WILLIAM POPHAM.

This respectable officer expired at his house in York-street, Portman-square, on Tuesday, the 20th, at the advanced age of 81. This gentleman began his military career in 1757, as ensign in the 24th regt. then commanded by General Cornwallis, and was on service with Sir William Draper, at the capture of Manilla. Soon after, he quitted the King's service, and entered into that of the East India Company, where he had several opportunities of distinguishing himself, and received great encomiums from the various generals and governors under whom he served. He was particularly distinguished by the fortunate capture of the hill fortress of Gualore, which had hitherto, from its situation, been deemed impregnable. He conducted himself through life with that liberality, kindness, and disinterestedness which secured him the esteem of all his brother officers. He was brother of the well-known Sir Home Popham, whom he survived only six months.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, K.C.B.

Sir George, whose untimely death we have already noticed, was a younger brother of Lord Cawdor, and bred to the sea. Having served in the royal navy from his youth, he rose through the various ranks, until he obtained that of Vice-Admiral of the Blue. His reputation always stood high in the opinions of his brother officers, both as an officer and a gentleman. By the interest of his brother, Lord Cawdor, he was for some time member of parliament for Carmarthen, a station which he resigned to make room for his nephew, the son of Lord Cawdor, on the latter's coming of age. While in that capacity he generally voted with the opposition. We find the date of his first commission as post captain to be in 1781, and as he died governor of Portsmouth in his 59th year, he might have attained that rank at the age of 20. He was promoted to a flag in 1801.

COLONEL BYRON.

This gentleman entered the army early as an ensign in the Guards, and having attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and being in possession of a good fortune, he retired. From that period till he was far advanced in life, he mixed much in the political world, became an early member of the Whig Club, and continued therein till its dissolution. He was always closely attached to the party of Mr. Fox, from which he did not retire until far advanced in life. He attained the age of 83.

MRS. ANNE HUNTER.

She was the daughter of Mr. Home, an eminent surgeon in the Savoy, and sister of Sir Everard Home, the celebrated surgeon. Her marriage with the late justly celebrated Mr. John Hunter took place in 1771, and by him she had four daughters, two of whom survive her. Mrs. Hunter had an elegant talent for lyric poetry. The stanzas of Queen Mary's Lament, the song of In airy Dreams, on the Death of an Indian Warrior, and various other poetical effusions, will always be admired for their pathos. They were, in 1802, published in a small volume. Soon after the death of her husband'she retired into a small house, and has lived since in a happy seclusion, accompanied by one of her daughters.

ADAM WALKER, ESQ.

This self-taught genius expired at Richmond, after having attained the great age of ninety. He was born near the lake of Winandermere in the county of Westmorland. His father had a small woollen manufactory, and having a large family, he took

him from school to work at his trade before he could read a chapter in the Bible.

The boy had a mechanical turn, and was fond of drawing, and all the time he could spare from labour, he employed in drawing corn-mills, paper-mills, &c. &c. and even constructed models of them near his father's dwelling, which surprized those who viewed them. He borrowed all the books he could, read them with avidity, and built himself a hut for shelter under a bush, where he read on a Sunday without interruption. He went on thus with success, until a schoolmaster at Lesd-ham, in Yorkshire, seeing his extraordinary talents, offered him an ushership under him, and this at the early age of fifteen. But here he had much to learn, and was often obliged to study over-night what he was to teach his pupils the next morning. After being three years in this situation, he was chosen writing-master in Macclesfield, where, after residing four years, he made himself master of mathematics by self-application. Here he afterwards embarked in trade, but was unsuc-

He then began public lectures, and first read lectures on astronomy at Manchester, where he met with so favourable a reception, as to be enabled to establish an extensive seminary there. This he afterwards relinquished for the purpose of travelling as a lecturer in natural philosophy. He visited many towns, and having become acquainted with the justly celebrated Dr. Priestley, was by that gentleman persuaded to try his fortune in London. He therefore began his lectures in the Haymarket in 1778. Here he met with so great encouragement, that he took a house and settled.

His celebrity induced Dr. Barnard, provost of Eton college, to engage him to lecture in that school, an example which was followed by Westminster, Winchester, and other great schools. Mr. Walker was studious, and his studies led him to invent many useful things. He proposed some plans for raising water, for pumping ships, for carriages to go by wind or steam; the patent empyrical air-pump, the patent celestina harpsichord, &c. but his great effort was the Eidouranion, or transparent orrery; this was followed by the rotatory lights on the Island of Scilly; a boat to work against the stream, another to clear the bottom of rivers, a weather gage to shew the quantity of rain, the strength of the wind, the height of the barometer, the heat and moisture of the air; a mode of turning a river into a wet-dock, a reed-mill, &c. &c.

Mr. Walker published the following

Analysis of Lectures on Natura! Philosophy, 8vo. Estimate of the Causes and Effects of unwhole-On the Causes and Effects of Smokey Chimneys,

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Ideas suggested in an Excursion through Flanders in 1790.

Remarks made on a Tour to the Lakes of Westmortand and Cumberland, 1790, with a Sketch of the Police of France.

A Treatise of Geography and the Use of the

Globes.

A System of Familiar Philosophy, 1199, 4to. He was also a contributor to the Philosophical Transactions; to Young's Aunals of Agriculture, and to various Magazines.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

CARTHAGE.

PART I.

ON Libya's shore, half buried in the sand,

The scattered ruins of old Carthage stand:
They stand alone—no human dwellings
round—

No human footstep on the burning ground.

Above a brilliant sun and cloudless sky,

Behind—is spread the desert waste and dry,

While full before majestic Ocean's force

Sweeps proudly on in one unvaried course,

Here, over crumbling fragments as we

tread.

The soul recalls those days of glory fied, When, on this very spot, the busy feet Of eager thousands thronged the spacious street:

When girt with stately towers the city rose, And from her triple wall defied her foes. Let not our rev'rence for Rome's mighty

Detract unjustly from her rival's fame;
But let us, in impartial mood, review
That rival's deeds, and pay the honour due.
She, by her parent Tyre's example taught,
To raise her power upon her commerce sought;

O'er unknown seas her fleets she dared to urge,

Where yet, no pitchy keel had stained the surge;

Each distant coast her vent'rous sons explored,

In ev'ry bay her gallant barks were moored; And, in the treasure of the world arrayed, Great Carthage reared on high her awful head.

Dost thou enquire to what propitious God Her empire's quick aggrandizement she owed?

Thou mayst discover in her history
That Freedom was the fost'ring deity.
Within her walls no despot sat enthroned,—
No wretched slave in hopeless bondage
groaned:

But Liberty's impetuous spirit fired Each gen'rous breast, and patriot zeal inspired.

Alas! no patriot zeal can mitigate
Th' impending horrors of relentless fate.
As some tall ship, by fav'ring gales impelled,

Through gentle seas a prosperous course hath held,

And when the seaman's anxious gaze des-

The hills that round her long-sought barbour

Strikes on some treach'rous rock th' unconscious prow,

And o'er her sides the whelming water flow:

Thus Carthage, year by year, beheld in peace

Her empire widen and her wealth increase; Nor dreamt that destiny's resistless whirl Soon from its base her giant power should hurl.

Unhappy city! with a fell delight
The Roman hastes to crush thy growing
might:

And, as the victim of the Indian snake
Still vainly struggles from his grasp to break,
Yet feels each tort'ring coil more closely
prest,

Till the heart dies within its stifled nest: So thy fierce conflict with the ruthless foe Shall but delay thy fated overthrow.

Yet, though successless in that strife sublime,

Its glory mocks th' invidious power of time; And while the love of Freedom shall maintain

Within the human breast its holy reign,
The nations of the earth shall mourn thy
doom,

And gaze with rev'rence on thy lonely tomb.

J. A. M.

25th October, 1821.

TO EVENING.

From Moschus, IDYLL. VII.

ALL hail! lov'd Eve! whose golden light
Becomes the radiant queen of love;
Bright, consecrated sign of night,
When it o'erspreads the vault above.

As much as silver Cynthia's beams
Excel thy less effulgent ray,
So much thy splendour far outgleams
The stars which gild the azure way.

Then in the moon's pale lustre's place
That now in haste forsakes the sky,
Do thou illume with milder grace
The path to where my pleasures lie.

Unarm'd with Rapine's hateful power, I would not take another's right; Nor force the rich man's massy door, Nor stop the Traveller in his flight.

But Love, the holder of the dart
Dipt in the fount of bliss and pain,
Compels my wounded thrilling heart
To seek the maid I love again
FRED. HOPKINS.

Aberford, Aug. 15th 1820. EPITAPH

EPITAPH ON BUONAPARTE,

Which an enthusiast for the lights of philosophy in human affairs, had hoped might have been inscribed on the tomb of the First Consul; followed by an Address to the Senate, on his return from two campaigns, at the instant that the nineteenth century entered into its teens.

RY JOS.

A FIRE in his youth, Assembling all the models of Antiquity in The Temple of his august mind: He flew on the wings of the wind, A meteor of death in war, Nations withered beneath his path.

He took Philosophy by the hand, And harnessing Monarchs to his chariot; His valour acquired him that renown Which rais'd him by even steps, to the Throne of the Empire of Peace.

Assuming Philanthropy for his motto, He presented the scabbard to all people; Held the scales of Justice, And the truncheon of Mars, To strengthen his voice, became the organ of the general will: He inquired into the authorities by which each Government held the reins; Calm'd the bosom of the Ocean, blushing

for the Crimes of its Sons, And legislating for the coasts of more distant Climes, and the Colonies, His finger pointed to the page of Humanity. Protector of the Republic of Letters, Twas then, that the few embers kept alive, since the Socratic and Ciceronean periods

Burst into a flame, under the Tree of Liberty.

Greater than Epaminondas, Who gave to the Commonwealth, Freedom and Empire,

Military Discipline, Civil and Domestic Policy; All which, by losing him, they lost.

BUONAPARTE Built his house upon a rock, Where the Chieftains of the Gauls, presiding in the counsel of Sages, Gathered from the East and from the West,

(now he is no more) Seek to exercise their functions, in Simplicity and Truth.

Thus the Sons of Heroes, listening to the songs of the Bards, are conducting through the lights of our time, his spirit, to the shades of Immortality.

AN ADDRESS TO THE SENATE.

THE corner stone of this monument was placed By the God of Hosts; And you might have achiev'd itFor shame, Senators:

Who will answer to Heaven, for the blood of Ten millions of victims, spread o'er the fields of

245

Science, and the Cradle of the Arts? Where was the barrier, which the Courage of your fathers would have Opposed to His ambition? Had you not read the lesson of experience? That Death wandered as a phantom over

his fiery soul; His heart was as the rock of the desert,

And his thoughts were dark. The mighty Chief, roll'd into his haughty self,

Saw his matchless foe; But on the other side of the stream, Turn'd his face the other way, And in the fullness of his wrath. Hunted down the savages, In their barbarous climes; Till, in the zenith of his power, The season, mutinied; and The summits of the mountains were Scatter'd where his legions were encamp'd.

Bending his mournful thoughts, over the Tombs of his warriors, He retired to his faithful city, Vaunting the rivers of blood there were yet

And promising future victories, in fields of renown.

Disgrace, Senators: Was Ambition your God, Or were you longer imbecile?

Yes; under the sanction of your counsels He re-sought the banks of the Rhine, With his spear in the stream, He sent forth the voice of war: Striding from wing to wing, Cloth'd in the passing clouds.

But his lustre had vanished, and Steel pour'd no more its gleam upon steel: His hair whitened as the bosom of winter, And friends were but shadows, Which pass'd away with the mist.

The sun broke forth, and slow rose the Blue columns, against the glittering hill.

Where were the mighty kings? Not in the stream, or in the wood; Hoarse was the clang of arms, And the howling wolves of the forest, He had rous'd, came down, In following the eastern wind, As the artillery of Heaven to confound That mortal enemy of his glory, his ambition, Which the Senate, like a weak woman, Had cherish'd in its bosom.

And the youth of our days, Designed for the great purposes of Nature, Were exposed to wither by the blast, and Driven as chaff before the wind, Down the great rivers of Germania Into the ocean-were swallowed up.

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THE WARRIORS OF NAPLES. BY E. HANDSCOMB.

THE Dæmon of Battle again is unfurling
O'er Europe the red flag of death-breathing war;

E'en now in the sky its broad foldings are curling,

And shedding amaze like a comet from far. No longer Parthenope* slumbers in langour, But fiercely her sons she arouses to arms:

Their hearts sally high to the glorious clangour

Of trumpets, resounding terrific alarms. The spirit of heroes, immortal in story,

Whom Fame on the walls of her temple engraves,

Now burns in their bosoms, and prompts them to glory;

They feel they are men, and they scorn to be slaves.

Round Freedom's bright standard they cheerful assemble,

The war-music sounds thro' the tremulous air;

* Naples, anciently so called.

Loud neighs the bold steed, while his nerves

And each tender lover now parts with his fair.

And haply some youth clad in beautiful splendour,

Thus speaks to the maiden who rules his fond heart,

While round him she flings her white arms, soft and tender,

And weeping, impassion'd forbids to depart:

"Oh, stay thy sweet tears, gentle lady! from flowing,

And far from thy breast quickly banish all woes!

Where Liberty calls him thy lover is going, To fight with fell tyrants, and save thee from foes.

Then cease, gentle lady! with laurels of glory

I'll crown thy bright head, when I see thee again;

Or else I shall fall in the battle all gory, And rest with the dead in the field of the slain!"

Ampthill.

CORNUCOPIA,

Of Literary Curiosities and Remarkable Facts.

LAW, NEWTON and BEHMEN. HE celebrated Law, in his appeal, p. 314, traces the discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton to the works of Jacob Behmen. "The illustrious Sir Isaac Newton," says he, "when he wrote his Principia, and published to the world, his great doctrine of attraction, and those laws of nature by which the planets began and continue to move in their orbits, could have told the world, that the true and infallible ground of what he there advanced, was to be found in Behmen's Teutonic Theosophus, in his THREE FIRST PROPER-TIES OF ETERNAL NATURE. He could have told them that he had been a diligent reader of that wonderful author, that he had made large extracts out of him, and could have referred to him for the ground of what he had observed of the number Seven. Now why did not this great man do thus? Doubtless he well knew that prejudice and partiality had such power over many people's judgments, that doctrines would be suspected by some as dangerous, and considered by others as false and wicked, had he made any references to an author, that was only called an en-

Among Newton's MSS. in the posses-

sion of Lord Portsmouth, are 31 sheets of Flammell's Hieroglyphic Figures on the Philosopher's Stone; 40 half sheets folio of Behmen's Procestus Mysteria Magni; 37 and 25 half sheets in folio, on the Host of Heaven and the Sanctuary; and 25 half sheets on the Working of the Mystery of Inquity.

A correspondent in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1782, gives a further proof of this statement, from a letter of Mr. Law, which he wrote for the sa-" When Sir tisfaction of a friend. Isaac Newton died, there were found among his papers large extracts out of Jacob Behmen's works, written with his own hand. This I have from undoubted authority; as also that in the former part of his life, he was led into a search of the philosopher's tincture are names well known, and of great that all that Sir Isaac has said of the universality, nature, and effects of attraction and of the three first laws of nature, was not only said but proved in its deepest ground, by Jacob Behmen,

^{*} Vide the list published in the Monthly Magazine; also Hutton's Dictionary, art. Newton.

in his three first properties of Eternal Nature; and from thence they are derived into this temporal out-birth. This, added to the information above, is, I think, a sufficient warrant for my having said, that Sir Isaac could have referred to Behmen for the true ground, &c. From the authority above, I can assure you, that Sir Isaac was formerly so deep in Jacob Behmen, that he, together with one Dr. Newton, his relation, set up furnaces, and were for several months at work in quest of the Tincture, purely from what they conceived from him. It is no wonder then that attraction, with its two inseparable properties, which make in Jacob Behmen the first three properties of Eternal Nature, should come to the grand foundation of the Newtonian Philosopy. It is my conjecture, that Sir Isaac declared so openly at first his total ignorance of the same cause of attraction, to prevent all suspicion of his having been led into it from Behmen's doctrine. It is plain he knew the deep ground which Behmen had given of it. No one, from Behmen, can know any thing of the tincture, or the means and possibility of coming at it, without knowing and believing, as Behmen does, the ground of universal attraction: and therefore Sir Isaac's silence and ignorance of this ground must have been affected, and for certain reasons which can only be guessed at."

HOT CROSS BUNS.

The custom of crying these buns in London, and in many parts of England, on Good Friday, is thought to have had its origin anterior to the solemn day of which this is kept in comme-

But the Greeks were acmoration. customed to present to the Gods a kind of consecrated bread, purchased at the gate of the temples. One species is said to have been called by them boun, which Hesychius describes as a kind of cake with horns, and another ancient author describes its composition to be of fine flour and honey. Jeremiah notices this kind of offering, when speaking of the Jewish women falling into idolatory in Egypt. Formerly a cake was much in request on this day, called water-cakes, composed of water and flour only, but to compensate for the want of flavour, the tops of the cakes were smeared with turmeric, which made them of a fine yellow co-These have given way to the sweet cross-buns.

AMERICAN SPIDER.

There exists in America an enormous spider, whose size (the body alone being an inch and a half long,) enables it to attack even small birds. M. Moreau de Ionnes has furnished a memoir on its manners, as observed by him at It spins no web, but Martinique. ledges in the crevices of the rocks, and throws itself with main force upon its prey; it kills humming-birds, fly-birds, and small lizards, taking special care to seize them by the nape of the neck, knowing that they may thus be killed with the greatest ease. Its strong jaws seem to infuse a poison into the wounds which they inflict, for such wounds are considered much more dangerous than they would be by their depth alone. It envelopes its eggs, to the number of from 1800 to 2000 in a ball of white silk, and this fecundity, joined to its tenacity of life, would soon cause the island to be overrun with it, had it not active and innumerable enemies in the red ants, which destroy the greater part of the young spiders.

SARACENS AND MAUGREBINS.

Saracens, says M. Langlès, is the vulgar Arabic plural chargyn. The Greek writers attempted to express the word by Zapazer, and hence the Latins made Saraceni. In Arabic, chargyn signifies orientals, and is opposed to maghrebyn, which signifies occidentals, a name given to the Mahomedan inhabitants of Africa.

ENIGMA.

Form'd long ago, yet made to-day, Employ'd while others sleep, I am what few would give away, And no one wish to keep.

We give place to the above, but having been led in consequence to consult the works of Behmen, we can discover but faint glimpses of the Keplerian or Newtonian physics! The poor enthusiast talks repeatedly about the attraction of the central sun, and of his virtue being interchanged with the planets; but this he does as much in a spiritual as in a material sense, for his writings are a most contemptible jumble of astrology, divination, magic, and mystical divinity. If Newton gleaned any knowledge from such a chaos, he must have had more trouble than in searching into the more intelligible volumes of nature. Every thing proves, however, that Newton was the dupe of many of the studies which dis-graced his time. But he was the great genius that stood between two epochs, and was himself the morning star of true philo-EDITOR.

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SOUB KROUT.

The Germans frequently present at table cabbage shred fine, exposed to a slight degree of fermentation, salted, and boiled with some pepper kernels and some bacon; this they call sour krout: it keeps well, and is useful at sea as an antiscorbutic. It seems to have been introduced into this country by William the conqueror, who granted to his cook Tezelin, the manor of Addington, for making a mess called gerout, and bringing it to the king's table.

ROYAL DISPUTATION.

King James VI. after an absence of fourteen years in England, resolved to visit his native country of Scotland. Being arrived in Edinburgh, he was willing, it seems, to shew his great dexterity and learning; to which end he intended to have a philosophical disputation in the college of Edinburgh: but by his great application to public affairs, could not accomplish his design in that city: wherefore he commanded the professors of the said college to attend him at his castle of Stirling, on the 29th of July following, for that purpose; whither James, with the flower of his nobility, and many of the most learned men, both of Scotland and England repaired, and, in the royal chapel, the disputation began about four o'clock in the after-The subjects to be controverted were those which were thought would be most agreeable and entertaining to the King and the illustrious assembly.

The first thesis was, that sheriffs, and other inferior magistrates, ought not to be hereditary.

This was opposed by a variety of arguments brought by the opponent, wherewith the king was so well pleased, that after divers reasons given by him in support thereof, and hearing the respondent's answers, he turned to the Marquis of Hamilton, who stood behind his chair, (at that time hereditary sheriff of Clydesdale) and said, "James, you see your cause is lost, and all that can be said for it clearly answered and refuted."

The second thesis was, on the nature of local motion.

The opposition to this was so very great, that the respondent produced numerous arguments from Aristotle in support of his thesis; which occasioned the King to say, "these men know the mind of Aristotle as well as he did himself when alive."

The third thesis was concerning the origin of fountains or springs.

The King was so well pleased with this controversy, that although three quarters of an hour, the time allotted for the disputation, were expired, he caused them to proceed, sometimes speaking for and against both respondent and opponent, seldom letting an argument on either side pass without proper remarks.

The disputations being over, the King withdrew to supper; after which, he sent for the disputants, whose names were John Adamson, James Fairlie, Patrick Sands, Andrew Young, James Reid, and William King, before whom he learnedly discoursed on their several names: and said, "these gentlemen, by their names, were destined for the acts they had in hand this day:" and proceeded as followeth.

"Adam was father of all, and Adam's son had the first part of this act; the defender is justly called Fairlie (wonder;) his thesis had some fair lies in it, and he sustained them very fairly, and with many fair lies given to the oppugners.

"And why should not Mr. Sands be the first to enter the sands? But now I clearly see, that all sands are not barren, for certainly he hath shewn a fertile

wit. " Mr. Young is very old in Aristotle: Mr. Reid need not be red with blushing for his acting this day; Mr. King disputed very kingly, and of a kingly purpose, concerning the royal supremacy of reason above anger, and all passions. Adding, "I am so well pleased with this day's exercise, that I will be godfather to the college of Edinburgh, and have it called the college of King James: for, after its founding, it stopped sundry years in my minority. came to knowledge, I held my hand toit, and caused it to be established: and although I see many look upon it with an evil eye, yet I will have them know, that having given it my name, I have espoused its quarrel; and at a proper time will give it a royal godbarn-gift,

The king being told, that there was one in company his Majesty had taken no notice of, namely, Henry Charters, principal of the College, who though man of great learning, yet, by his innate bashfulness, was rendered unfit to speak in such an august assembly.—James answered, his name agrees well with his nature; for charters contain

much matter, yet say nothing; yet put great matters into men's mouths.

The King having signified, that he would be pleased to see his remarks on the professor's names versified, it was accordingly done as follows :-

As Adam was the first man whence all be-

ginning tak;

So Adam's son was president, and first man in this act. The thesis Fairlie did defend, which though

they lies contain, Yet were fairlies, and he the same right

fairlie did maintain: The field first enter'd master Sands, and

there he made me see, That not all sands are barren lands, but

that some fertile be; Then master Young, most subtilie the thesis did impugne,

And kythed old in Aristotle, although his name was Young.

To him succeeded master Reid, who, tho' Reid be his name,

Needs neither for his dispute blush, nor of his speech think shame.

Last entered master King the lists, and dispute like a king,

How reason reigning like a Queen, should anger under bring.

To their deserved praise have I thus play'd upon their names,

And will their college hence be called, the college of King James.

ABYSSINIAN SACRAMENT. The Abyssinian priests have a singular way of administering the sacrament, which is thus described in Tearce's narrative. Any person who wishes to receive the holy elements, has only to go to the church and wait until the proper time; when they begin, the people stand in ranks, the greater sort first. The communicants go in order toward the two priests, who stand before the altar in the middle of the church, drest in their sacred cloaths. One holds a cross and a book, the other a dish and a spoon. The communicant first bows to the ground, then arises and kisses the cross thrice, while the priest who holds it reads aloud; he next opens his mouth, and the other priest puts in with a spoon two mouthfuls of plum-pudding, after which he bows, runs out of the church, holding his hand to his mouth, and will neither spit nor speak until sunset. The dried grapes are understood to represent the blood, and the paste the body of Christ. ENIGMA.

I derive my support from the burdens I bear;

I bestow my support on the burden'd with care;

Though stouter than most men, at times I contrive

Into a quart-bottle to enter alive.

MATHEMATICIANS.

It is an error fatal to the progress of philosophy to imagine that a mathematician is necessarily a philosopher. may happen that a clear-headed reasoner and philosopher may also be an able working mathematician, or vice versa; but the chances are against the union of the two powers, because the faculties and practices which produce either are separate and different. A mathematician is in fact in relation to a philosopher—just what a working carpenter is to an architect; or a practising lawyer to a legislator.

CHARLES the FIRST.

The sheet which received the head of Charles I. after his decapitation, is carefully preserved along with the communion plate in the church of Ashburnham, in Sussex; the blood with which it has been almost entirely covered, now appears nearly black. The watch of the unfortunate monarch is also deposited with the linen, the movements of which are still perfect. These relics came into the possession of Lord Ashburnham, immediately after the death of the king.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

VOYAGE of DISCOVERY and CIRCUM-NAVIGATION, performed in 1818, 1819, and 1820, by the FRENCH CORVETTE URANIA, CAPT. FREY-CINET.

Mo of a frigate, to whom the king entrusted the command of the Urania, LOUIS de Freycinet, captain to make a voyage of discovery in the South Seas, returned to Havre on the 13th of November last.

The principal object of this voyage MONTHLY MAG. No 352.

was to make observations on the figure of the earth, and the intensity of the magnetic influence in the southern hemisphere: but having to traverse a great extent of sea, M. de Freycinet was also to take advantage of all occasions which might offer to him to augment the collections of natural history, and add new documents in hydrography to those which are already in the Royal Marine depôt.

The Urania was fitted out at Tou-2 H

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lon in the early part of 1817, and furnished with every article necessary for a long voyage; she received a picked crew, and her officers were distinguished by the extent of their knowledge.

A numerous collection of the best instruments for natural science and nautical astronomy were put on board, to be used in the experiments and observations which were the essential objects of the voyage.

The Royal Academy of Sciences drew up, for M. de Freycinet, notes necessary to guide him in his researches into general physics, natural history,

geology, mineralogy, &c.

After long delays, occasioned by the difficulty of getting on board different objects necessary for the undertaking, the Urania set sail on the 17th of September, 1817.

Contrary winds obliged them to put into Gibraltar on the 11th of October, and she did not arrive at Santa Cruz, in the island of Teneriffe, before the 22nd

of the same month.

This port would have been a commodious place for making observations of various kinds, but the necessity of first submitting to a long quarantine, determined M. de Freycinet to stop only for six days; and on the 28th of October he sailed for the Brazils.

On the 6th day of December Cape Frio was observed, and its geographical position verified. The Urania entered Rio de Janeiro the same night, where she remained until the 29th of

January.

This stay of nearly two months was not so usefully employed as M. de Freycinet wished. Some difficulties at first opposed themselves to the establishment of an observatory on shore. The bad weather, too, obstructed the astronomical observations; but those on magnetism, and the oscillations of the pendulum, were made with the greatest care; and at the same time the numerous specimens of natural history and drawings of all kinds commenced the valuable collections which were to be the fruits of the expedition.

The passage from Rio Janeiro to the Cape of Good Hope was marked by a melaucholy event, which deprived M. de Freycinet of one of his ablest colleagues. M. Laborde, an officer of distinguished merit, an accurate observer, a good draughtsman, and who joined to these excellent qualities a character the most sociable, died in the flower of his age.

The Urania remained in Table Bay from the 7th of March till the 5th of April; and from thence she sailed to Port Louis, in the Isle of France, where they arrived on the 5th of May.

M. de Freycinet praises particularly the reception which he met with during these two stoppages from Lord C. Somerset, the Governor of the Cape; and from Mr. G. Smith, chief judge and commissioner of justice at Port Louis, from whom he received the greatest facilities, as well for the establishment of his observatory on shore, as for the advancement of every thing which could contribute to the success of his mission.

Port Louis, placed nearly in the same latitude as Rio de Janeiro, and at a distance of more than 100 degrees in longitude, was favourably situated for observations respecting the pendulum. Those were made in detail, as well as experiments, the objects of which were to enlarge the study of magnetism and

of meteorology.

A very considerable damage, which had torn off the copper sheathing of the Urania, did not allow them to put to sea until the 16th of July. The corvette stopped only some days at the Isle of Bourbon to take in provisions, and then directed her course towards the coast of New Holland, the northern extremity of which was seen on the 11th of September, 1818.

The Urania coasted along at a moderate distance; and having fallen in with Endracht's Land, she followed it until she arrived at the entrance of Sea Dog's Bay, from whence, after a short stay, she sailed, on the 13th of September, to the anchorage before the

peninsula of Peron.

An observatory was at first established on shore, and then they were employed in procuring, by means of distillation, water fit to be drank. Two stills had been shipped at Toulon for this purpose. Numerous defects, which it may probably be easy to remedy in other vessels, rendered almost null the products of the apparatus placed on board the corvette; but that which was put up on shore gave, in sufficient abundance, water pleasant to drink, and in which they could discover no noxious quality.

The Urania sailed on the 26th of September; the intention of M. de Freycinet being to sail for Timor, in order to ascertain some points respecting its geographical positions, of which

he had doubts. He consequently sailed near the Isles of Dorre and Bernier, which he coasted along at a good distance to the eastward, and in shallow water; when the corvette having struck on a sand-bank, he was obliged to abandon the labour begun, and to bear off from the shore.

This event had no disagreeable consequence; the time passed at the anchorage on the bank was employed in exploring its figure and sounding; and M. de Freycinet gave it the name of the

Bank of Urania.

On the 29th of October, 1820, the corvette cast anchor in the bay of Coupang, in the Island of Timor, after having coasted on the west side of the isles of Limas and Retti, which belong to that archipelago.

The inhabitants of Coupang were then only busied in preparations for the war which the Dutch government was going to make on the Rajah, Louis

d'Amanoebang.

This circumstance rendered it difficult to purchase the provisions necessary to victual the corvette; but it did not hinder the scientific operations, which were carried on with the greatest zeal, in spite of the excessive height of the temperature: at the observatory it stood, at times, at 133 degrees of Fahrenheit, whilst in the shade it was from 106 to 111.

The Urania sailed from Coupang on the 23rd of October, 1818, very badly provisioned, and with several men attacked with dysentery. Calms and contrary currents detained them a long time between Timor and Ombay. This was taken advantage of to visit the village of Bitoca: it is situated on the south coast of the latter of these islands; has been, till now, little frequented by Europeans, and it is peopled by a warlike and ferocious race, some of whom are anthropophagites.

Meanwhile, the number of dysenteric patients increased on board the corvette, and all the skill of M. Quoy, the surgeon, was not sufficient to overcome the influence of a devouring The harbour of Coupang had furnished them with but few refreshments; it became therefore necessary to take a new station at Timor, and accordingly the Urania anchored at Diely, the chief place among the Portuguese establishments on the north

coast of that island.

A most obliging reception was given to the expedition by Don Jose Pinto

Alcoforado d'Azevedo e Souza; and the corvette was abundantly provisioned, through his care, with every thing that she wanted.

Their stay here was only for five days, after which the Urania bent her course still along the coast of Timor, in order to get through the Straits to the eastward of Vitters, by the channel that separates that isle from those of

Kiffer and Roma.

On the 29th of November they were in sight of Ceram and Amboyna, and stretching into the strait between the latter island and Bournu, they bent their course towards the isle Gasse, which they doubled to the eastward at a small distance, during a violent storm. A great number of isles were observed, among which the most remarkable are those of Damoner, Gilolo, and Guébé.

In this passage the Urania fell in with several armed canoes belonging to the Kimalaha of Guébé. This prince came on board, and passed an entire day with them, during which his flotilla towed astern of the corvette. He furnished M. de Freycinet with various information respecting his country and his maritime expeditions, and made the strongest endeavours to induce him to stop at his island, where he assured him there was an excellent harbour, a commodious watering-place, and good refreshments. This proposition not being accepted, he assured him he would come with his brothers to Waigion, and pay him a new visit.

It was to the Isle Guébé that M. de Pavre was sent formerly by M. de Coetiva, to take drawings of the nutmeg-trees which have since multiplied so much in the Indian and American The Guébéans recollected colonies. that circumstance very well, of which they were themselves the first to speak; and M. de Freycinet attributes to their former relations with the French, the very particular amity which they testi-

fied towards him.

A pretty fresh breeze put au end to these amicable communications. The Urania, continuing her track, passed, on the 12th of December, the strait which separates the isle of Mondox from Guébé, and stretched to the eastward; she ran some risk in the strait formed by the isles of Rouib and of Balabalak, and by the Wyag islands, where, during a calm, violent currents set upon shallows: but she was fortunately able to keep her anchorage, and

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and to wait for such winds as permitted her to keep her way, until she had got clear of that perilous situation.

She cast anchor on the 16th of December, at the Isle of Rawak, after having at a short distance coasted along

the northen side of Waigion.

An observatory was established on shore, and its position, in latitude only 11 minute south, was the most favourable for experiments with the pendulum which they could get under the equator. The period of this stay was employed in researches respecting geography and

natural history.

Two or three days before they sailed, they heard, on a sudden, the martial music of tom-toms, kettle-drums, &c. Some moments after there appeared, at the large point of the island, the fleet of the Kimalaha of Guébé, who, faithful to his promise, had come to pay the visit he had before announced. little squadron presented a spectacle at once imposing and whimsical. Guébéan prince was accompanied by his brothers and sons, to the number of eight; all, like himself, of good mien, and remarkable for their intelligence. They remained on board until the moment of the corvette's departure; they gave, as presents to M. de Freycinet, various curiosities of their country, and, among others, hats made of straw interwoven with tale, worked with admirable art.

Having sailed from Rawak on the 5th of January, 1819, the Urania stretched towards the Ayon Isles, which they saw on the 6th and 8th of the same

month.

The dysentery continued still to torment the crew; it was not long before it was joined to fevers, one of the first victims of which was M. Labiche, the second lieutenant, an officer of great merit, and of the most amiable disposi-This was the second loss of the kind during the voyage, and it was

keenly felt.

After having visited several of the Caroline Isles, which are not pointed out on the maps, and having received throughout the most friendly reception from the islanders, M. de Freycinet arrived, on the 17th of May, in sight of the Isle of Guam, and cast anchor on the night of the same day in the roadstead of Humata. This delay, and that which the corvette made at Port San Louis in the same island, restored health to the crew, thanks to the generous cagerness with which the go-

vernor, Don Jose de Medinillo y Pine. da, anticipated all the wants of the expedition, by procuring them refresh. ments and comforts of all kinds.

M. de Freycinet appears to have collected, respecting the people of the Ma. rianne Islands, information more extensive than that with which preceding voyagers have enriched their accounts, He gives various details respecting their manners, language and laws, as well as that singular government of which much has been said, and in which the women act an important He communicates to us interesting notions respecting the arts which they practise, respecting their money, which is established on principles absolutely different from ours, and respecting their architecture, of which he still saw numerous ruins at Tinian.

Two months were employed in making these researches; and at the same time they were occupied with those observations and experiments which formed the principal object of the expedition. M. de Medinillo had, during all this time, the kindness to provide the corvette abundantly with fresh provisions, to which he added provisions for the voyage, and for which he afterwards refused to accept any rem-

bursement.

The course of the Urania, from Gnam to the Sandwich Islands, presents nothing remarkable. On the 5th of August, 1819, she made the island of Owhyhee, and anchored in the bay of Harahona in three days after.

Tamahama, king of the Sandwich Isles, was dead; his palace had been reduced to ashes, and almost all the hogs on the island had been slaughtered on account of his obsequies, according to the custom of the country, which was a real disappointment in the re-

victualling of the corvette.

Uno Rio, the eldest son and successor of Tamahama, enjoyed at that time but a badly established authority. The chiefs, compelled to submit to the arms of his father, raising extraordinary pretensions, caused him to dread an He came with his approaching war. wives and a numerous suite on board the Urania, on the occasion of the baptism of one of the principal chiefs That ceremony was of the island. performed with much pomp by the Abbé Quelen, chaplain of the vessel.

The Sandwich Islands were, like the Marianne, the object of the assiduous researches of M. de Freycinet and of

the officers under his command. Numerous observations were made in search of the magnetic equator and its

inflexions, in the Great Ocean.

On the 30th of August the Urania sailed for Port Jackson, passing through the islands of the Austral Polynesia. By taking this track, the position of the dangerous isles of Byron was rectified, as well as that of the Island of Pyletant, the most southerly of the Friendly Islands, and also that of Howe Island. A new island surrounded by dangerous reefs, was discovered to the east of Tonga, which M. de Freycinet named Rose Island.

The Urania anchored in Port Jackson on the 18th of November, 1819; she remained there till the 25th of December, and this interval was employed as at all the preceding stoppages, in scientific inquiries. M. de Freycinet speaks in this respect with gratitude for the assistance afforded to him by Gen. Macquarie, the governor of the

colony.

On quitting Port Jackson, the course of the corvette was shaped to pass between Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand. On the 7th of January, 1820, the southern extremity of the latter islands was doubled in sight of Campbell's Island. From that moment until nearing the coast of Terra del Fuego the winds were constantly favourable. The Urania reached 59 degrees of south latitude, and she found floating ice in

the 54th degree.

On the 5th of February the coast of Terra del Fuego was seen in the neighbourhood of Cape Desolation; the season was as frightful as the adjoining shores. In the impossibility of reaching Christmas Harbour, it became necessary to make for the Bay of Good Success, in the straits of Lemaire; but scarcely had the anchor dropped, when a furious storm caused the ship to drive. There was not a moment to be lost in cutting the cable and setting sail with all speed, to get out of the bay, and she skirted at a very short distance the rocks and breakers which lie upon its north point.

This tempest lasted two days, and drove the vessel considerably to the northward, which determined M. de Freycinet to bear up for the Falkland Islands, in sight of which they arrived on the 14th of February, according to their reckoning, but the 13th according to European time, they having gained a day in circumnavigating the

The Urania was lost in consequence of striking on a sunken rock at the entrance of French Bay, in the Falkland Islands, when they were taken off by an American whaler, and taken first to Rio Janeiro, and afterwards to Havre de Grace, where they arrived, with most of the collections made during the voyage.

Detailed accounts will make known all their labours, but the following is

a rapid glance at them :-

1. The observations on the pendulum, which formed one of the principal objects of the voyage, have been made with the greatest care in every situation throughout the voyage. They were nine in number, viz. Rio Janeiro; the Cape of Good Hope; Port Louis, in the Isle of France; the Island of Rawak; the Island of Guam; the Island of Mowa, in the Sandwich Isles; Port Jackson: the Falkland Islands, and at Rio Janeiro.

2. Each day during the voyage, two officers at least took by rotation, astronomical observations to ascertain the situation of the vessel at sea, and on shore, the positions of the different observatories; to regulate the chrono-

meters, &c.

3. The magnetic phenomena were at the same time the object of constant and multiplied study, as well at sea as in all the places at which they touched. They comprise observations on the magnetic declination and inclination; on the intensity of both when tried by the horizontal needle, or the needle of inclination, and also on the hourly and periodical variations in the declination.

4. Comparative observations on the temperature of the air, with that of the sea at its surface, were made every two hours during the whole course of the voyage. This considerable mass of results may be useful to determine the lines of equal heat on the terrestrial

globe.

5. More than sixty specimens of seawater, taken in the seas which they traversed, were put into as many flasks, perfectly sealed up, in order to be analysed on their return. Each flask was labelled with the latitude and longitude of the spot where the water was drawn.

6. A meteorogical journal, kept every hour during the whole voyage, will show in methodical order all the observations on the thermometer, the barometer, and the hydrometer, which they made both by sea and land. They will also show the indications of the prevailing

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prevailing winds, and their degrees of force, the electrical and aerial phenomena, &c.

7. The barometrical variations could not be preserved with precision except in the places which they touched at. The results of them have been consigned to a particular register.

S. It was not possible to observe the tides and currents, except at a small number of points; but the data acquired at Rio Janeiro, at the Isle of France, at Rawak, and at Guam, are not without interest.

9. The number of charts formed during the voyage is about thirty. A part of them have already been completed; but the whole of the materials col-

lected on this subject, and classed with great care, will give every facility desirable for carrying on this publication.

10. Notwithstanding the wreck at the Falkland Islands, which caused the loss of eighteen cases of specimens of natural history, there remain still about forty. These contain a great number of specimens of the three kingdoms of nature; and especially almost the whole of those which were collected at the Marianne Islands.

11. The number of drawings made during the voyage, amount to several hundreds; the greater part admirable for the beauty of the places they represent.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

PROSPECTUS of an AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY in INDIA, by DR. CAREY.

A N agricultural society in India, which it is the object of this prospectus to recommend, could not fail of producing the most beneficial results, both as it respects the peasantry, the landholders, the Europeans who engage in its promotion, and the country at large. It would tend to enlarge the ideas of the peasantry, to dissipate their prejudices, to call forth their latent energies, and to encourage their industry, and to promote their respectability and usefulness in society.

The draining of marshes, the cultivation of large tracts of country, now not only useless, but the resort of savage beasts, and the source of severe diseases; the improvement of stock; the creation of a larger quantity of the necessaries and conveniences of life, and of raw materials for manufactures; the gradual conquest of that indolence, which in Asiatics is almost become a second nature; and the introduction of habits of cleanliness, and a neat arrangement of domestic conveniences in the place of squalid wretchedness, neglect, and confusion, in a word, of industry and virtue in the room of idleness and vice, might all, by an association of this nature, in time become obviously important, even to the natives themselves.

Were an agricultural society formed in India, its first endeavours would be directed to the obtaining of information upon the almost innumerable subjects which present themselves; it would thereby gradually accumulate a

stock of knowledge upon every subject connected with those enquiries, which when embodied, would comprise the total of the present ideas, the experiments, the general practice, and the proposed plans of a great number of individuals. Though most of the culmiferous plants, which are of the first importance as articles of food, are able to bear almost equally the severe winters of the north and the burning heat of the torrid zone, yet the mode of cultivation must be greatly varied to ensure success in these different climates. It is also obvious, that many plants which furnish useful and valuable crops in one climate, cannot be cultivated in another except as articles of curiosity; hence that variety of plants and trees capable of being cultivated in different parts of India, and of forming rich fields, luxuriant gardens and orchards, and valuable forests of timber, of clothing the highest mountains and the deepest vallies, and overspreading the most extensive plains, though composed of every variety of soil, renders necessary some plan which may stimulate and direct agricultural operations, far more extensive than those which any local establishment can possibly em-

Another object to be pursued by an agricultural society is, the introduction of new and useful plants. That there are great numbers of plants suited to the soil and climate of India, besides those already cultivated, no one will deny. The great and increasing demand made by the arts and manufactures upon the produce of the soil, for particular productions, is such as to require

quire a variety of plants, suited to every soil, and calculated to furnish crops for all sorts of land; and it only requires the united efforts of public spirited men to bring these articles to notice, and encourage their cultivation.

The improvement of implements of husbandry has occupied the attention of some of the first mechanics in Europe, in countries where, previously to these improvements, the meanest implement far surpassed the best which is to be found in India. This would naturally be an additional object of the The Europe society now proposed. plough and the harrow, the scythe and the sickle, the fork and the rake, with the cart to carry the produce of the soil to the farmer's yard; and a great number of other desirable implements, must, it is true, be introduced by slow degrees, and their utility clearly proved, so as to induce the indigent farmers of Hindoostan to discern their usefulness, and ultimately adopt them in practice. But that they might thus be introduced there can remain little doubt.

No attempt to improve stock appears ever to have taken place in India, but every thing has been left to nature: there is, however, every reason to think, that the breed of horses, cows, sheep, goats, swine and every other useful animal, might be improved as effectually as it has been in other countries, were proper means employed to accomplish the end. The quantity of milk in cows might undoubtedly be increased, the quality of wool might be improved, a stronger and more useful race of cattle, both for draught and burden, might be gradually introduced, and, in short, every thing might be expected from persevering attempts to improve those animals which come under the denomination of stock, whether intended for labour, the dairy, or for food. This, then, would form a proper object to call forth the exertions of an agricultural society.

But another object, which it is exceedingly desirable to encourage, is, the bringing of waste lands into a state of cultivation. The quantity of land in India now lying uncultivated is so large as almost to exceed belief; extensive tracts on the banks of the numerous rivers are annually overflowed, and produce little except long and coarse grass, scarcely eaten by cattle when young and tender, and never attempted to be made into hay, or to be turned to any useful account, that very small

part excepted which is employed in thatching the houses of the natives. During the rains these tracts are the haunt of wild buffaloes, which in the night come up from them and devour the crops of rice on the higher lands, and in the cold season wild hogs, tigers, and other noxious animals unite, with the buffaloes in occupying these pernicious wastes. The securing these from inundation by embankments, or by other methods, is an object of the first importance, as it respects the security and healthfulness of the country; and the increase of good meadows, or valuable arable land, would add greatly to its prosperity. The same observations will apply to the vast tracts which are now wholly overrun with wood; and which being entirely neglected, and neither valuable as forest, pasture, nor arable land, subtract from the salubrity of the country, and prove a nuisance to the surrounding districts, by affording shelter to great numbers of noxious animals.

In a country like India, where, even in those parts which have been longest under the British dominion, though ample security is given to the property of all, the oppressions of land owners and petty officers are with difficulty restrained; where the cultivators of the soil are considered as mean and beneath the notice of the higher parts of the community; where indolence so pervades all ranks as to reduce the whole to an inert mass; and where, in all the districts not subject to Britain, the whole population has been constantly exposed to such flagrant injustice and oppression, that no one could reasonably promise himself security for a single night; it is natural to suppose that agriculture should be in many parts entirely neglected, and in others partially followed, and that under great disadvantages. Thus one of the finest countries in the world, comprizing almost every variety of climate and situation, diversified by hills and vallies, intersected in every part by streams, most of which are navigable six months in the year, and many of them through the whole year, afford every facility for carrying manure to the land and every part of the produce to market, as far as it respects its agricultural interests, is in the most abject and degraded

It is also known and lamented, that the state of horticulture in this country is almost as low as that of agriculture;

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ture; so that, except in the gardens of certain Europeans, who at a great expence procure a few articles for the table, there is nothing to be met with beside a few wild herbs or garden productions of the most inferior kind. All that is seen of orchards amounts to no more than clumps of mango trees, crowded together without judgment, and in which the quality of the fruit is but little cousulted. The improvement of fruits is almost neglected, and every thing which can contribute to the furnishing of our tables with wholesome and agreeable vegetables and fine fruits is yet to be commenced; not to mention that ornamental gardening is scarcely known. We depend upon Europe for seeds, of which, when we have obtained them at a great price, scarcely one in five hundred vegetates, and even after it has sprung up seldom comes to perfection, through the ignorance or negligence of the native gardeners. It is, notwithstanding, well known, that one part or other of India would suit every production, and bring every kind of seed to maturity, so that by a free communication, those parts of the country in which the seeds of particular plants do not come to perfection, might be easily supplied with them from others, and useful plants and fruits might be gradually acclimated, so as to be plentiful in every part of India. The introduction of the potatoe, and more recently of the strawberry, are sufficient to shew that the attempts of insulated individuals have not been in vain. How much more, then, might be accomplished by the joint efforts of a number of persons arduously engaged in the same pursuit.

The giving of premiums for success. ful cultivation, for neat and well-managed work, for the improvement of waste lands, for the successful cultivation of a crop of any new and useful plant, the improvement of stock, and the invention or improvement of any implement of husbandry, would in all probability contribute much to call forth the talents of the inhabitants of this country, and stimulate them to exertions which would be necessarily followed by the desired improvements in a greater or less degree. By an agricultural society, premiums could be given to deserving individuals, as a reward for such operations as might be laid down in its rules. And as the only way by which improvements may be communicated and modes of culture made known, is by publishing reports of the proceedings of societies, and communications from individuals, describing either successful or unsuccessful practice, it would be desirable that such a society publish its reports at stated periods, in the English language, and in at least two of the languages of the country,

Mission-House, Serampore. April 15, 1820.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS. Reported by CHARLES BLUNT, Draughtsman of Machinery, and London Agent to Patentees and the Authors of Inventions who desire to secure them by Patent.

To Messrs. PELLATT and GREEN, for Crystallo-Ceramie or Glass Incrustations.

THE elegant manufacture of crystallo-ceramie may be said to be the commencement of a new era in glass making in this country, as all ornaments, such as arms, crests, portraits or devices, instead of being painted or engraved on the surface of the crystal when cold, may thus be embodied or incrusted within the glass while it is in a state of fusion.

The ornaments or devices are of course composed of a substance less fusible than glass, incapable of generating air, and susceptible of contraction or expansion, as the glass becomes hot or cold.

This composition whether argillaceous or metallic, is formed into a device, portrait, or ornament, by moulding modelling or otherwise, which may be left its natural colour, or painted with metallic colours, fixed by exposure to melting heat. When the ornament is thus formed it is introduced by a peculiar and ingenious mode into the body of the glass while hot, by which it is completely excluded from the atmosphere and protected from injury.

The patentees have by this process manufactured decanters, wine glasses, and table glass of every description, ornamented with embossed white and coloured arms and crests, also standing or hanging lamps, chimney ornaments, lustres, girandoles, smelling and toilet bottles, in short, every kind of useful and ornamental glass ware, cut in various tasteful and elegant patterns. For the preservation of inscriptions, this

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this invention is invaluable, as when once a device or inscription is encrusted into a solid block of crystal, like the fly in amber or the venetian balls (made several centuries since) the interior is completely protected by an exterior coating, and will effectually resist for ages the destructive effects of

the action of the atmosphere.

This singularly beautiful invention is entitled to our notice and recommendation on account of its elegance and durability, but as we fear it has not been in our power by mere description, to give our readers an adequate idea of its intrinsic merits, we have introduced only a short account of the invention, and recommend the curious to call at the patentees' warehouse in St. Paul's Church-yard, and inspect their extensive collection, which will enable them to appreciate the claims which this very superb article of taste has upon their admiration.

To WILLIAM CRAWSHAY, of Cyfarthfa Iron-works, and DAVID MUSHETT, f Coleford, Iron Master, for an Improvement for manufacturing Iron from Refuse Slags or Cinders, produced in the smelting of Copper Ores.

-April 18, 1818.

The patentees state that it has been long known that certain refuse slags or cinders, produced in the smelting of copper ores, and in the manufacture of copper, denominated ore-furnace slags, and metal-furnace or sharp slags, contain, along with a portion of copper, a considerable portion of iron. though such slags or cinders have at different times been subjected to process for the extraction of the copper which they contain, they have not hitherto been operated upon for the purpose of bringing the iron they contain into a state fit for any of the purposes to which pig-iron is applicable, as far as regards the manufacture of bar or other malleable iron. The recovery of such iron, and the bringing it into a fit state for such various purposes, is the object of his improvement. ascertain that these slags or cinders, when properly smelted in the blastfurnace, may, by his method, and by the common and ordinary processes of refining, stamping, puddling, &c. be converted into finer metal, stamped iron, puddling iron, &c. and other sorts of malleable or ductile iron. But as such refuse slags or cinders, contain certain quantities or proportions of copper or other metals, which, when MONTHLY MAG. No. 352.

existing beyond a certain proportion' are injurious to the quality of the bar or other iron that may be extracted from it, they carefully select and arrange the slags or cinders previously to smelting: and as they find the quantity of copper in the slags to be greater or less, they smelt them in the blastfurnace with lime-stone in the usual method of making pig-iron, and add to them certain proportions of iron stones, iron ores, or other substances containing iron, (increasing the quantity of the iron stones, &c. in proportion to the larger quantity of copper which may be contained in the slags under process, or diminishing their quantity when they contain a comparatively small quantity) till they obtain a qua-lity of mixed fusible metal, capable of being refined and worked, by the processes now in use, into bar or other useful malleable iron.

The patentees further ascertain by experiment on the scale of manufacture that, as a general rule, bar or other malleable or ductile iron may be manufactured from pig or cast-iron, contains ing three parts of metal produced from the slags, and one part of cast-iron produced from iron stones, or other substances which contain iron, employed in mixture with the said refuse slags. But it will be found necessary sometimes to vary this in proportion according to the quantity of the copper or other metal in the slags used: and, under all circumstances they prefer making their mixed fusible metal by smelting the slags and ores together in the blast-furnace (having previously ascertained their respective quantities of iron, to the making a mixed and fusible metal directly from them, and afterwards mixing this fusible metal, so obtained, with pig-iron, obtained from iron stones, iron ores, &c. Considering it of advantage to introduce the refuse slags in the blast-furnace in as small masses as may be conveniently obtained, they either reduce them by any of the mechanical powers in use or melt them in an air furnace, and run them out in smaller masses; or effect their granulation by running them while fluid into water.

They further remark that in smelting this mixed metal (which however is chiefly iron) from the refuse slags, a larger quantity of lime is required as a flux than in the smelting of iron directly from iron stones or other iron ores; and that with such slags as

they have hitherto operated upon, they find that a quantity of limestone, from three to six-eighths, by weight, of the slags or cinders, is required to reduce the metal to a proper state for the subsequent operation, those slags which are poorest in metal requiring the largest dose of lime or limestone.—Repertory of Arts.

To JOHN SHAW, of Mary-street, Fitzroy-square, London, for a new method of making Bricks by machinery.

thod of making Bricks by machinery. The patentee's method consists in forcing the clay or composition of the brick to be made, into its mould, by mechanical pressure. A hopper which is supplied with the material, clay, is exposed to the revolving arms of an horizontal axle in communication with the first mover; this arrangement operates to divide or beat the material into small portions, and to force it down into a mould of the usual figure, in which it receives the necessary pressure by the application of an horizontal piston. The action of this is produced by the conversion of the direct circular motion of a wheel into the alternate rectilinear one of the pressing rod or piston; the wheel is excentric, and its periphery applies to the angular joint of two connected bars, the angle they form at the joint becoming of greater or less acuteness as the different parts of the wheel arrive at it. The length of the bar thus compounded is greater when the longer radius of the wheel acts upon the joint or their angle is most obtuse, and the forward or acting motion of the piston is then obtained. When the brick is made, a lever operates by the action of a pin, to open the end of the mould, and release the brick now completed in its form, and which is next taken from this place of delivery by the revolution of an endless web.

To JACOB PERKINS, of Fleet-street, London, for certain improvements in the construction of fixed and portable

Pumps.

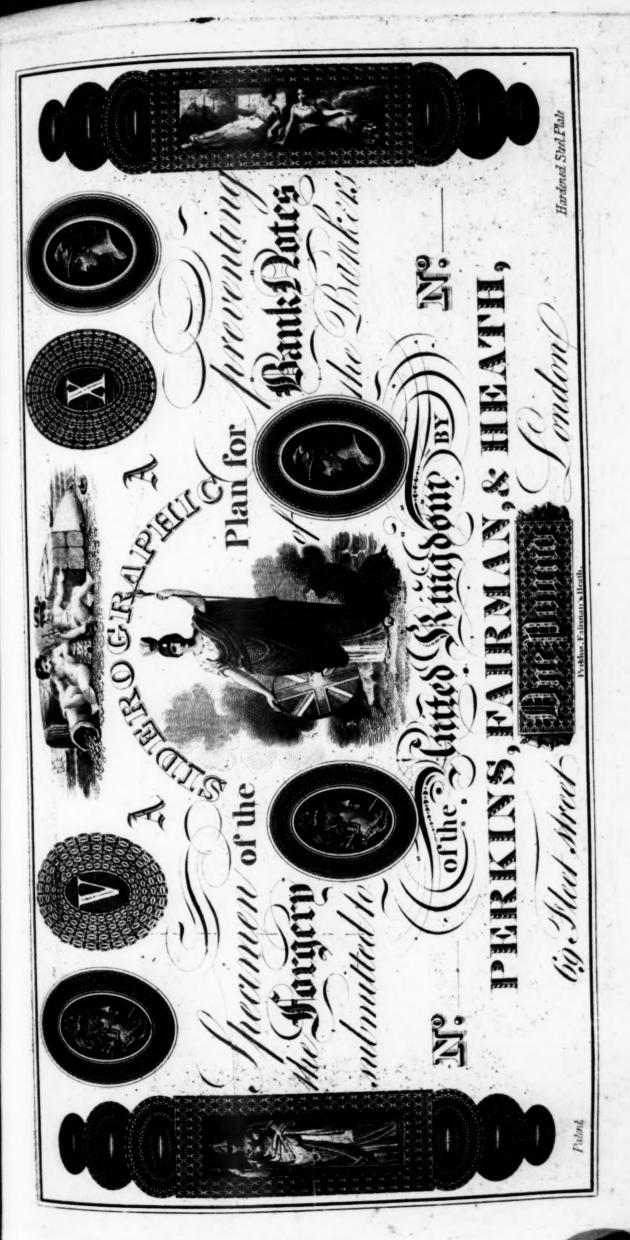
In this pump, the suction pipe is enlarged so that from the water rising more slowly under the action of the pump, all extraneous matters which are heavier than water, as sand, &c. are allowed time to subside by their weight. The patentee considers that with these pumps the choaking on board ship will be obviated, and that they will consequently reduce the risk to which ships are exposed in such circumstances. The plunger and pump-box are so combined that a forcing stroke is made both by the ascent and descent of the plunger; and a great increase of waterway is ensured by rendering the valves distinct from the packing of the piston bucket. Pumps on this construction may therefore be considered as possessing peculiar advantages for the common purposes of raising water, or on ship-board. Such a pump can also be readily converted into a forcing-pump or fire-engine.

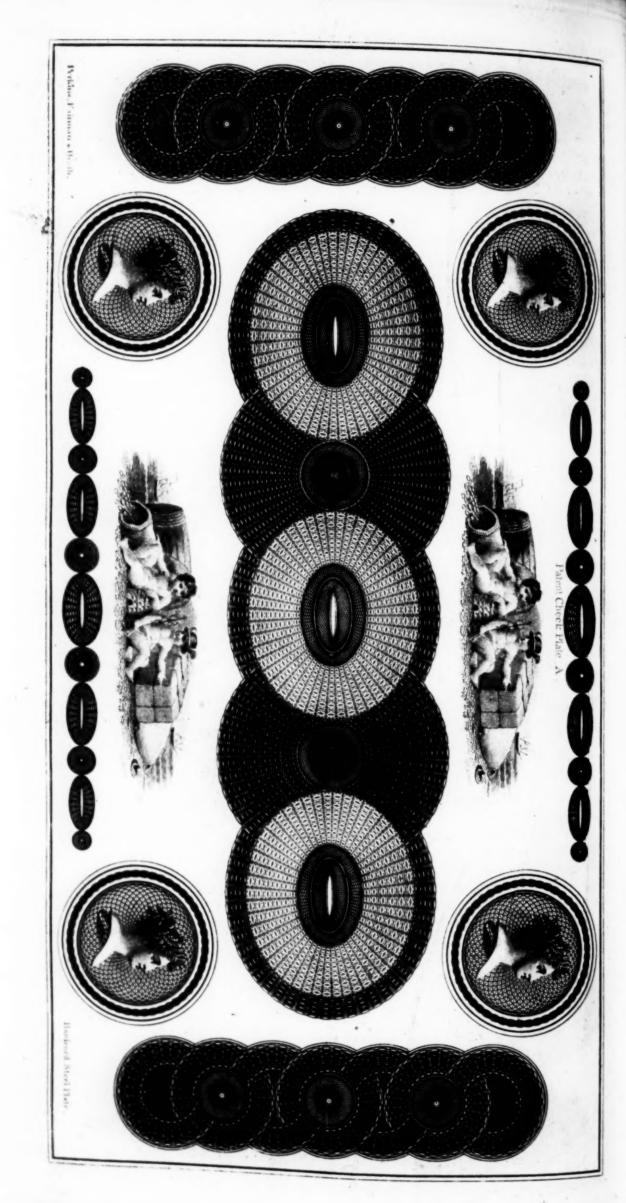
VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

S a curiosity of art, and as a performance of great social and commercial worth, we have introduced a specimen of the style of a note offered to the Bank of England, and to the Country Bankers of the United Kingdom, by Messrs. Perkins, Fairman and Heath. The execution of this note is in several respects inimitable; and its adoption would be creditable to the moral feeling, and advantageous to the interests of every country banker. Of course we feel gratified in promoting and recommending it as a means of preventing forgery, and thereby saving deluded victims from an untimely end. We understand that notes executed in a similar style, with ornaments adapted to local circumstances, will not cost a banking firm more than one fourth in addition to the cost of the present

clumsy and imperfect productions. It seems, therefore, highly culpable in any banker to continue to afford facilities to forgery by persevering in a base currency, which may be imitated by any engraver's apprentice. It seems evident that if the Government Committee had adopted this note for the Bank two or three years ago, at least one hundred lives might have been saved; and five times the number rescued from a cruel and ignominious transportation.

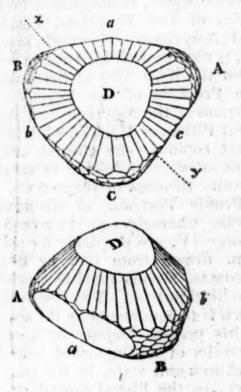
By favour of our intelligent correspondent, Mr. Mawe, of the Strand, we are enabled to lay before our readers a fac simile representation of the great diamond lately brought from India, for which the Company ask 30,000l. Mr. M. being permitted to mould it by the favour of the chairman of the East India Company. It is by far the larg.





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est diamond in Europe except the Pitt (now the Russian) and perhaps the Sancy belonging to France. In the suite of the King of Portugal, whose magnificent diamonds are worth little short of three millions sterling, Mr. M. informs us there is one of the weight of 365 grains, and another which is heavier. If the value of the present diamond (which is of the finest water) were calculated according to its weight, 89% carats, it would amount to so large a sum as few would find it convenient to pay, and it is probable that it can find a purchaser only in India, where gems are more valued than they now are in Europe.



The upper figure is a geometrical view of the diamond from its upper face; the lower figure is a perspective view taken in the direction of the dotted line x, y, of the upper figure. The letters A, B, c, set against the angles of the figure, and a, b, c, against the intermediate sides respectively, refer the same parts of the two figures to each other. D both in the geometrical and the perspective drawing, marks the upper or flat face; and the inclined position of the latter in the perspective view, indicates the direction of the plane. The engraving is the exact size of the stone.

We are enabled by Mr. Butterworth's motion in Parliament, to lay before our readers an accurate statement of the prodigious sale of the London Sunday and Weekly Newspapers in the year 1820. The numbers will surprize them, and will particularly excite the astonishment of foreigners, who from their own experience know so little of the phenomena of the British press. We

give the annual sale of each, leaving it to our readers to divide the numbers by fifty-two, and distribute them between the two editions of each paper. We presume, however, that the Sunday editions are to the Monday's, in the proportion of four or five to one. We have purposely omitted the papers commenced within the year:

No. of Stamps used in 1820.

useu	111 1020.
Bell's Weekly Messenger (Sunday	AL red
	551,650
Bell's Weekly Dispatch	132,000
British Neptune, Mercury, &c	29,500
British Monitor	23,150
Champion	46,934
County Chronicle and County	1 1
Herald	239,000
Englishman and Mirror of Times	173,800
Examiner	194,500
Guardian	137,500
Intelligencer, or Luminary (May,	01 11
1819, to May, 1820) - g -	113,266
Literary Gazette (stamped copies)	41,177
Military Register	8,275
Monitor and Imperial Gazette	77,550
	133,000
Observer (Sunday and Monday)	992,500
Police Gazette	27,700
Wooler's British Gazette	77,850
Messrs. DONKIN and GAMBL	E hav-
ing succeeded in improved metl	

Messrs. Donkin and Gamble having succeeded in improved methods of preparing ships' victualling stores, have favoured us with the following copies of letters which must be decisive of public opinion on this important subject.

 Letter from Thos. Welch, J. Aubin, and J. Weir, Commissioners of the Victualling Board, enclosing 2 and 3.

Hecla, December 9, 1820.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, I beg leave to acquaint you that I feel it impossible to speak too highly of the preserved meats and soups prepared by Messrs. Donkin, Hall, and Gamble, and supplied to His Majesty's ships Hecla and Griper, employed under my orders on the late expedition for the discovery of a North West Passage.

Of the very large supply we obtained, not a single instance occurred of opening a bad canister of meat; four or five bottles of vegetable soup, and two or three of the concentrated gravy soup were found unfit for use. With these few exceptious they were excellent, and proved a most invaluable acquisition to us in the absence of all other fresh supplies.

W. E. PARRY, Capt.

Hecla, at Deptford, Dec. 9, 1820.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to a desire conveyed to me through Captain Parry for my opinion of the preserved meats and soups supplied

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supplied by Messrs. Donkin and Co. to His Majesty's vessels employed upon the late voyage of discovery, I beg leave to state to you, that I consider them to have been acquisitions of the highest value to the provisional stores for that service, and I cannot hesitate in saying that I believe the substitution of those articles for a considerable portion of the salt meat usually allowed in the service, was one of the principal causes of the general good state of health which prevailed among the crews of both vessels during the voyage.

I am also happy in testifying to the general good quality of those provisions, as well as to the perfection of the antisceptic process, employed by Messrs. Donkin and Co., by which their meats and soups continued in an unimpaired state of preservation to the end of the voyage.

JOHN EDWARDS, Surgeon. A similar letter was written by T. S. Beverly, Assistant-Surgeon.

An account will be published this Spring of the interior of Ceylon and its inhabitants, with travels in that island, by JOHN DAVY, M.D. F.R.S. in 4to. with a new and improved map, woodcuts and engravings. This work is composed entirely from original mateterials collected by the author during his residence in that island, under very favourable circumstances for procuring correct information:

The 1st part will embrace the physical condition of the country and the political and moral state of its inhabitants, including its geography, geology and climate, its population, government, religion, arts and sciences, history, &c.

The 2d part will contain a partative of the author's travels through a great extent of the interior, in which the features of the country will be described, and many of the above subjects further illustrated.

The 3rd and last part will relate to the Medical History of Ceylon, and will comprehend an account of the effects of its climate on man, the diseases peculiar to it, and the methods of prevention and cure by which they are most successfully combated.

Mr. C. Bell's Illustrations of the Great Operations of Surgery, will be completed in a few days by the publication of the fifth part.

The concluding volume is printing of Dr. CLARKE'S Northern Travels, through Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Norway, and Russia, with a description of the City of St. Petersburgh, during the tyranny of the Emeror Paul. By E. D.CLARKE, LL.D. Being the sixth and concluding volume of the author's travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

The first number of Illustrations of Shakespeare, engraved in the finest style by the most eminent historical engravers, from pictures painted expressly for this work by Robert Smirke, Esq. R.A., will be published early in

this month. The name of this artist may fully justify, and will doubtles not deceive the most sanguine expertations, as the varied scenes of passion and humour in the plays of Shakspeare will afford ample scope for the skill and beauty of his pencil.

An Historical and Topographical account of Devonshire, being the Ninth Part of Magna Britannia, or a concise account of the several Counties of Great Britain, by the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS. and the late SAMUEL LYSONS, Esq. will be published in a few weeks.

Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, the modern Greek philosopher, has issued proposals for printing by subscription, in one volume octavo, lamblichus on the Mysteries of the Egyptians, Chaldeans, and Assyrians. This work, says Mr. T., is replete with information derived from the Wise Men of the Chaldeans, the Prophets of the Egyptians, the Dogmas of the Assyrians, and the ancient Pillars of Hermes, while it is the most copious, the clearest, and the most satisfactory defence extant of the genuine theology of the ancients.

Profile Portraits of distinguished Living Characters at the accession of George IV. are preparing for publication, drawn from life, by ROBERT THOMAS, accompanied by concise bio-The design of this graphical notices. work is to commemorate the accession of his present Majesty by a series of portraits of distinguished individuals in church and state, in the army and navy, in the liberal professions, and in all the departments of science, art, and literature. It is to be published in monthly parts, containing seven portraits.

An Analogical Enquiry into the probable Results of the Influence of Factitious Eruptions in Hydrophobia Tetomus, Non Exanthematous and other diseases incidental to the human body, illustrated by cases; will soon be published, in a letter to Dr. Charles Parry, F.R.S. &c. by EDWARD JENNER, esq. M.D. F.R.S. &c.

Mr. PARTINGTON of the London Institution, has announced the completion of his long expected work on Steam Engines. This treatise will comprize a full and accurate description of that stupendous machine in all its varied modifications; and a copious Appendix will be annexed of a complete analysis of the various patents connected with this branch of mechanics to the present time.

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The first volume of Sir ROBT. KER PORTER's Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia, &c. will appear in a few days in 4to, embellished

with numerous engravings.

Letters from Spain are preparing for publication, containing an account of the past and present condition of the Peninsula; details relative to the late Revolution; observations on Public Chancters, Literature, Manners, &c.; written in Madrid, by EDWARD BLA-QUIERE, esq. Author of Letters from the Mediterranean, &c. Such a volume has been much wanted, and the talents of Mr. B. will meet the public expecta-

The great work on Living Public Men is proceeding through the press, and will extend to three volumes the size of Debrett's Peerage, with 300 portraits. Communications are earnestly solicited before it is too late by the publisher Mr. SAMS, of St. James'-street.

A Treatise on Political Economy, by J. B. SAY, translated from the 4th edition of the original, by C. R. PRIN-SEP, M.A. with notes by the Translator, is nearly ready for publication.

Dr. REID is preparing a new and enlarged edition of his Essays on Hypochondriasis and other nervous affections, and the volume will appear in April.

Another work on Steam Engines and Steam Boats, by Mr. JOHN FAREY, Jun. illustrated with numerous engravings, by Lowry, is also in a state of forwardness. Both works will exhibit a satisfactory body of information on this important branch of mechanics.

A Treatise on Indigestion, and its consequences, is nearly ready for publication, with observations on the organic diseases, in which they sometimes terminate, by A. P. W. PHILIP, M.D.

A History of the Town of Shrewsbury, which possesses very peculiar claims to the notice of the antiquary and historian, is preparing for publication, by the Rev. HUGH OWEN and the Rev. J. BLAKEWAY, of that place, in two quarto volumes, with a profusion of antiquarian illustrations.

The first volume is in the press, of the Transactions of the Cambridge

Philosophical Society.

Mr. ELMES has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, Memoirs of the Life and Works of Sir Christopher Wren, with a View of the Progress of Architecture in England, from the beginning of the reign of Charles the First to the end of the seventeenth century.

Proposals have been circulated for publishing by subscription, the Theory of Topographical Plan-Drawing and Surveying; or, guide to the just Conception and accurate Bepresentation of the Surface of the Earth, in Maps and Plans, by JOHN GEORGE LEH-MANN, Major in the Saxon Infantry, attached to the Staff of his Majesty the King of Saxony, and Director of the Depôt for Military Maps and Plans. Published and Illustrated by G. A. FISCHER, Professor at the Saxon Royal Academy, and translated from the original German by WILLIAM SIBORN, Lieut. H. P. 9th Infantry; with seventeen plates, engraved by Lowry.

Dr. SOUTHEY, will publish in the course of April, the Expedition of Orgua, and the Crimes of Lope de Aguirre, of whom Baron Humboldt, in his travels, says, "the crimes and ad ventures of Lope de Aguirre, form one of the most dramatic episodes in the History of the Spanish Conquests."

Mr. ACKERMAN has nearly ready for publication a Description of that part of Western Africa, comprehending the Zaharos or Great Desert, and the countries situated between the Rivers Senegal, and Gambia, in continuation of the work commenced by him, under the title of the World in Miniature. It will form four volumes with nearly fifty engravings, illustrative of the manners, customs, dresses, &c. of the Inhabitants; also views, maps, &c.

In April, the Rev. C. BRADLEY will commence publishing an edition of Select British Divines. Bishop Beveridge's Private Thoughts are to open the work, in which biography, and occasionally portraits, are to be given. From 30 to 50 volumes are anticipated.

Mr. FAULKNER has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, a Series of Etchings illustrative of his History and Antiquities of Kensington, from Original Drawings by R. BANKS, comprising every object of antiquity and curiosity in that ancient and interesting parish.

Mr. WOOLNOTH is preparing for publication, a Series of Views of our Ancient Castles, to be engraved from drawings by Arnold, Blone, Fielding, Gastineaux, &c.; with Descriptions by

E. W. Brayley, jun.

In the course of the ensuing month will be published Observations on Diseases of Females, by CHARLES MANSsame time will be published, a New Edition of Part 1. of the above work.

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Dr. REEDER announces a practical Treatise on Diseases of the Heart.

The fifth volume of The Personal Narrative of M. de Humboldt's Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent; during the years 1799-1804, translated by Helen Maria Williams, under the immediate inspection of the Author.

A Continuation of Professor Tytler's Elements of General History, from the Deaths of Queen Anne and Lewis XIV., to the present time, is preparing, by E. NARES. D.D. Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford.

In the press Correlative Claims and Duties; or, an Essay on the Necessity of a Church Establishment, and the means of exciting among its members a spirit of devotion, to which "The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge and Church Union in the Diocese of St. David's" adjudged a premium of £50 in Dec. 1820, by the Rev. SAMUEL CHARLES WILKS, A.M.

The first part will appear in May of the History and Antiquities of the Tower of London, with biographical anecdotes of royal and distinguished persons, by JOHN BAYLEY, Esq. F.S.A. of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, and his Majesty's Record Office in the Tower. It will be illustrated with numerous Engravings by artists of the first eminence, and be comprised in two parts; the first of which will be published early in the month of May, and the other in the course of the present year.

An Elementary Treatise, will soon appear, on the Theory of Equations of the Higher Orders; and on the Summation and Reversion of Algebraic Series, by the Rev. B. BRIDGE.

A Reply to the "End of Religious Controversy," by the Rev. J. Milner, D.D. Bishop of Castabala, will soon appear from the pen of the Rev. RICHARD GRIER, A.M.

A Second Edition, revised, corrected and enlarged, in four large volumes, Svo. illustrated with maps and numerous fac-similes of Biblical Manuscripts, is in the press, of the Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, b. THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, M.A.

Observations are printing on some of the General Principles, and on the particular Nature and Treatment of the different Species of Inflammation, by J. H. JAMES, Surgeon to the Devon and Exeter hospital, &c. &c.

An Essay on Resuscitation, with a representation and description of a improved apparatus; by T. J. ARMI. GER, is preparing for publication.

Early in April will appear a Remance, entitled, A Tale of the Olden Time, by a Harrow Boy.

Speedily will be published, handsomely printed, a new edition of Chefs-D'Œuvre of French Literature, consisting of interesting extracts from the classic French Writers, in prose and verse; with biographical and critical remarks.

A Treatise on Acupuncturation, is in the press, being a description of a Surgical Operation, originally peculiar to the Japanese and Chinese, and by them denominated Zin Hing, and now introduced into European practice, with cases illustrating the success of the operation, by Mr. JAMES Morss CHURCHILL.

A volume of original Poetry will speedily appear in a handsome form, comprising, Ismael; or, the Arab, Sketches of Scenery, foreign and domestic, with other Poems, by the author of the Novel of Lochiel; or, the Field of Culloden.

It is proposed to publish by subscription, the Royal Exile; or, Poetical Epistles, supposed to be written by Mary Queen of Scots, during the early part of her captivity in England, to which will be added, other Original Poems: by a Young Lady.

Mr. WILSON, Teacher of Dancing, (from the King's Theatre) will publish in a few days an Essay on Deportment, chiefly relating to the person in Danc-

THE UNIVERSAL CAMBIST will be republished in the course of the ensuing month, and will contain, among other improvements, the results of a plan for determining the relative contents of the weights and measures of all trading nations, from an actual comparison of their several standards. This important operation has been effected under the immediate sanction and through the aid of the British government, by whose orders their consuls abroad have sent home the several foreign standards duly verified, which standards have been since compared with those of England and His Majesty's Mint. The work will also include whatever alterations may shave recently taken place in the monetary systems, financial plans, and banking operations of the different states of Europe.

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Dr. FORBES, of Penzance, is preparing for publication a Translation of M. Lænnec's late work on the Pathology and Diagnosis of Discases of the Chest.

A view of the Structure, Functions, and Disorders of the Stomach and Alimentary Organs of the Human Body, with Physiological Observations and Remarks upon the qualities and effects of food and fermented liquors, by THOMAS HARE, F.L.S. &c. will soon be published.

In the course of the month will appear, from the pen of a favourite writer, a satirical novel, entitled " Money Raising; or, a Day in Cork Street," containing sketches of character of many sprigs of nobility and fashion, interspersed with original letters from Lords A-, B-, F-, H-, K-, M-.

W-, &c. &c.

An individual, actuated by a compassionate regard for the sufferings of the Brute Species, and lamenting, in common with every feeling mind, the wanton cruelties which are so frequently exercised with impunity on this unoffending part of God's creatures, earnestly appeals to the public, in their behalf. He repeats the suggestion of the formation of a SOCIETY, by whose united exertions, some check may, if practicable, be applied to an evil which disgraces the country, and is equally repugnant to the dictates of humanity, and to the benevolent spirit and precepts of the Christian religion. sons whose sentiments accord with those of the writer on this subject, and who are willing to promote the cause he recommends, are requested to address a few lines (postage free) to Clericus, 25, Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row, or to the Office of this Magazine.

It has long been a desideratum with engineers and numerous scientific men, to obtain with tolerable precision the heights of numerous places in the interior of our island, above low-water mark, on its coasts; with a view to supplying data for removing this defect, a number of gentlemen, possessed of good barometers, have concerted to make careful and corresponding observations at the hours of 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 on the forenoon of every second Monday of the month, and to communicate the same to the Editor of the Philosophical Magazine, accompanied in the first instance, by the result of a careful levelling with a spirit level, either from the low-water mark, if residing on the coast, or from the nearest canal, or bridge or wharf on a river, or from the nearest well-defined top of a hill, &c. if residing in the interior, to the mercurial basin of their barometer; the state of an attached and detached thermometer being noted at each hour, with the direction and strength of the wind and other atmospheric appearances, will, it is hoped, when these simultaneous observations shall have been greatly multiplied, throw much light on the causes of local and temporary variations in the atmospheric pressure, which hitherto have puzzled meteorolo-

gical observers.

A practical and experimental cultivator of Kent, Major-Gen. Beatson, has addressed his plan to the farmers of the three kingdoms, and has made an estimate of his expense, in cropping 29 acres of wheat, at Knowle Farm, in which he states that his rent and taxes, at 30s. per acre, with seed, labour, and manure, on these 29 acres, in 6 fields, amount to 1061. 14s.; the quantity of seed at 311 bushels; and calculating the produce at only 20 bushels an acre, and to sell for only 121. a load, his produce will be 1741. leaving a balance of 671. 6s.; but as a part of this land was not manured this season, the allowance should be made for the manuring of the whole in this method; which would then cost 1431. 2s. 6d. or 40s. a quarter for his produce, instead of 80s., the cost of wheat, as fixed by the Corn Committee in 1815. This expense of less than 51. an acre differs from the general expense of cropping an acre of wheat in Sussex, which has been shewn to be 16l. 4s.; and from Mr. James Buxton's evidence to the House of Commons in 1815, in three statements, of 14l. 15s. 11d. per acre, for Essex. The expence of labour in pulverising stiff land, on Gen. Beatson's plan, is 10s. ld. to 11s. 4d. per acre. The cost of manuring, by his method of burning or roasting the stubble and clay, is 11. per acre; by the old Sussex method is 71. 10s., and in Essex 31.-All the operations of his new implement of cultivation, are performed by one horse, and will work three acres a day. The effect counted on from this process, is its great economy with equal produce, from the combined operation of the calcined soil as manure, and from a fine pulverisation of the earth as in gardens.—In using clay, ashes, or the calcined soil instead of dung, there is less chance of filling the arable lands with weeds.

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The Height of Snowdon has been determined by Mr. Wollaston's Thermometrical Barometer, and the following are the results:—

ing are the results:—	Delid 379/3
5NOWDON.	30 KIN CO
Height by thermometrical baro- meter from the north end of	Feet.
Caernarvon Quay to the summit, Ditto trigonometrically, accord-	3546.25
ing to General Roy	3555.4
Ditto barometrically, according to	without wh
General Roy	3548.9
MOEL ELIO.	
Height by the thermometrical barometer from the north end	d doldw
of Caernarvon Quay	2350.55
Dittotrigonometrically, according	
to General Roy	2371
Ditto barometrically, according	Alera rad
to General Roy	2301.8

FRANCE.

France, by the last census, and by documents furnished by the Board of Statistics, contains 29,217,405 souls. Births in Paris in 1819—24,344, of which 8,641 were natural children: deaths, 22,072, including 351 children who died of the small pox: still-born children, 1,352; marriages, 6,236. Population of Paris, 713,765.

In an official document relative to the statistics of Paris, the charitable establishments are divided into hospitals and alms-houses. The hospitals devoted to the reception of the sick, are 13 in number, the Hotel Dieu, St. Louis, La Pitié, La Charité, St. Antoine, Necker, Cockin, Beaujon, the Venereal, les Enfans Malades, the Royal House of Health, the House of Health in the street St. Jacques, and the Lying-in Hospital.

The almshouses for the reception of the aged, infirm, and orphans, are 8, la Salpetrière, Bicêtre, incurables for men, incurables for women, Les Menages, Mont Rogue, Orphans and Sainte Perino. There is also a particular es-

tablishment for foundlings. Among the announcements of new works in French, is La Description Pittoresque, &c. or a Picturesque Description of Sicily, in sixty plates, folio and lithographed, from designs taken on the spot, by M. Lusson, architect. The first number of this publication, which is accompanied with an illustrative text, has just appeared; it is no less interesting to antiquarian amateurs than to artists, for without excepting the voyage of St. Non, now very scarce and the price exorbitant, it is allowed to be far superior to every work that has hitherto appeared on Sicily.

The Royal and Special School of Living Oriental Languages in Paris, is to have its establishment completed by the creation of a professorship for nodern, and another for the vulgar An-These two languages are of no less importance in commercial and political transactions than in literary labours. The individuals promoted to these newly created chairs, are entitled from their known talents, and from the facility with which they speak the respective tongues, to the honourable appointments they have received from his Majesty. One is M. Hase, professor of Modern Greek, and the other Böether, professor of the vulgar Arabic.

SWITZERLAND.

It appears from a census furnished by the respective bailiwicks, that the entire population of the Tyrol and the Voralberg, in 1819, amounted to 782,082 inhabitants, of whom 354,000 were males, and 377,000 females. The Voralberg contains 81,966 individuals. Comparing this list with the inhabitants of the Tyrol, in 1808, who then amounted to 618,893 souls, (without including the Voralberg and the new bailiwicks of Zells on the Ziller, of Hopgarten and of Windish Matre) that notwithstanding several unfavourable circumstances, there has been an actual increase of 6149 individuals, or of nearly one hundredth part in the space of ll years. What appears most striking is the excess of females above the males, by 23,804.

In all Russia, in the year 1817, there

786,810 males,
711,796 females.

And there died
423,092 males,
405,469 females,
06 which under 5 years 208,954.

60 y	ears of	age 6	9,723
70		3	8,704
80	10.		6,175
90			2,108
100			783
115			83
120			51
125		77,10	21
130	0		7
135	0 11 10	raphib	g em e
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According to the last census taken in Spain, it appears that the actual population amounts to 13 millions, including

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ing the Balearic Isles and the Canaries. The population of Madrid 280,000, exclusive of the clergy; of Barcelona, 115,000; of Cadiz, 75,000; the kingdom of Granada, 485,000; the Balearic Isles, 278,000; the Canaries, 520,000.

EAST INDIES.

We collect from the Asiatic Journal that Sir THOMAS RAFFLES has lately established a British free port at Sincapoor, which is the key to the gulf of Siam and the sea of China. The prospect which it affords of extending our commerce is immense; and it bids fair to become, and that at no very distant period, one of the first commercial stations eastward of the Cape. The population of Sincapoor is already nearly equal to that of Penang, and is rapidly increasing. It is extremely healthy, and has hitherto escaped the ravages of the cholera which has afflicted the neighbouring countries.

According to the same well conducted Journal, it appears, that there has been established at Bencoolen an agricultural society, of which the Lieut. Governor is president. Every inhabitant, European or native, is required to plant corn enough for the subsistence of himself and family. Thus Bencoolen will be no longer dependent upon Bengal for this first of necessaries. In the society just mentioned are discussed all points connected with the cultivation of the soil and the condition of the people; and I can take upon myself to affirm, that a very considerable stimulus has, in consequence, been given to the industry of the country. Enquiries have been set on foot into the nature of landed tenure, the village institutions, and modes of husbandry; and a person of high talent is now employed in taking an accurate account of the population, and in framing geueral statistical tables. The cultivation of sugar and coffee has been commenced with considerable spirit. spice gardens already bid fair to rival those of the neighbouring islands.

Major Latter, commanding in the Rajah of Sikkim's territories in the hilly country east of Nepaul, states, that the unicorn, so long considered as a fabulous animal, actually exists at this moment in the interior of Thibet, where it is well known to the inhabitants. "This," says the major, " is a very curious fact, and it may be nessary to mention how the circumstances became known to me. In a Thibetian manuscript containing the Monthly Mag. No. 352.

names of different animals which I procured the other day from the hills, the unicorn is classed under the head of those whose hoofs are divided: it is called the one horned tso po. Upon inquiring what kind of animal it was, to our astonishment, the person who brought me the manuscript described exactly the unicorn of the ancients: saying, that it was a native of the interior of Thibet, about the size of a tattoo (a horse from twelve to thirteen hands high,) fierce and extremely wild; seldom, if ever, caught alive, but frequently shot; and that the flesh was used for food. The person who gave me the information has repeatedly seen these animals, and eaten the flesh of They go together in herds like our wild buffaloes, and are very frequently to be met with on the borders of the great desert, about a month's journey from Lassa, in that part of the country inhabited by the wandering Tartars."

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Letters and papers from Port Jackson to the 7th of Sept. state that Mr. Throsby, who ascertained the route to the fine country beyond the Blue Mountains, has made further discoveries. In a letter of the 5th of Sept. he says:

"You will see I am in a fair way of verifying my prediction, that ere long a route would be continued as far to the southward on our continent. as Twofold Bay. The lake now discovered is full 160 miles S.S.W. of Sydney, to which an open carriage road will be The country is clear in a month. beautiful, and fully equal to my most sanguine expectations, for all the necessary purposes of colonization. Picture to yourself large extensive downs, not plains, some as large as from 50 to 60,000 acres, without a tree, every where covered with fine grass for sheep or cattle, and well watered, partly by rippling streams, partly by chains of ponds, in all directions. There are ponds, in all directions. many such plains of different sizes, and the hills and broken country around are thickly clad with excellent timber. It is, in fact, a most desirable country, and before next Christmas, I confidently anticipate, we shall prove that the snow and rain which falls on the mountains and high country seen to the S.W. have an outlet to the sea. The lake is called by the natives Warrewaa, and is stated by them to empty its waters in a southerly direction, where we perceive an opening in the high land, on its 2 K

its west margin, by a river they call Murrum-hid-gee. The lake runs from N. to S. about 30 miles, and extends in breadth from two to ten miles, in margin abounding in the most picturesque bays and points."

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REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

N the district of London, west of Tottenham Court Road, a very improved kind of street-lamps have been introduced, which in whiteness and intensity of their light, far exceed the street gas-lights, under the same bulks of flame; and each of these lamps being independent, there is no danger of a whole district being left in darkness at once, through an accidental or designed stoppage or destruction of the gas main; nor are the inhabitants burthened by any expense of service-pipes, and the many et ceteras of that mode of lighting. These lamps have been supplied by Major Cochrane, under two patents, one for the mode of distilling and managing the essential oil of tar, and the other for the construction of a lamp for burning this pellucid and very volatile and inflammable oil, closely resembling, if not identically the same, with purified naptha: - which oil, in its greatest perfection, is prepared in Scotland, at once from the coals. The essential oil, prepared from this gas-work tar, is found, especially when the wicks of the lamps are trimmed the least too high, to deposit carbon on the wicks, which the Scotch oil never does, and in such cases occasions lamps to smoke, and sometimes, owing to the very great volatility of the gas-work oil, a smoking lamp has been filled with explosive vapour, which has taken fire and destroyed the lamp-glass: accidents which have never happened with the use of the Scotch oil. From the facility of preparing this oil at any colliery, and in any quantity, and from the cheapness of its conveyance to town by canals, we anticipate that this improved mode of lighting our streets and roads will become very general.

LUKE HOWARD, Esq. has addressed a letter to Mr. Tilloch, on the best means for conducting meteorological observations in different places and climates, so as to produce some uniformity in the modes of obtaining and summing up the results.

The meteorological year to begin with the vernal equinox: by this means, the six summer months are made to form the first division, and the six winter months the second; for the purpose doubtless, though he does not mention it, of contrasting the mean temperature, rain, &c. of the two seasous; and of each of them with the same in other years.

The subdivisions to be of ten days each. The author thinks a mean result founded on the month comprehends too many of the daily observations, and that of the week too few; while results taken on every ten days

would, in his opinion, give the course of temperature, in particular, in a more perspicuous manner. Each of the four seasons in this case would consist (with the necessary intercalary additions) of nine decader of days. And he recommends the use of curres for the purpose of expressing every thing in meteorology that is subject to This would do away at once measures. with so much difficulty, as to render it easy to proceed in common with our respective observations, and compare them in detail, as well as in result, at a glance; at least until the great object of an uniform measure for all civilized nations be satisfactorily accomplished. The data in figures should, however, says he, in this case be required along with the graphical representations, or should at least be kept in readiness to be produced as vouchers of their accuracy.

Dr. ANDREW URE, Professor in the Andersonian Institution, Glasgow, in his new edition of Nicholson's Chemistry, has published the following summary of the doctrine of Chemical Equivalents. This is a term introduced to express the system of definite ratios, in which the corpuscular subjects of this science reciprocally combine, as referred to a common standard, reckoned unity. Thus, if we assume oxygen as the standard, from its almost universal relations to chemical matter, then calling it unity, we have, in the following examples, these ratios reduced to their lowest terms, in which the equivalents will be prime ratios. The lowest ratio, or equivalent prime of

oxygen being 1.000. 0.125 Hydrogen will be 0.375 Fluor? 0.750 Carbon - 0.500 Phosphorus - 1.750 Azote - 2.000 Sulphur - 2.550 Calcium 2.950 Sodium 4.950 Potassium 8.00 Copper 8.75 Barium Lead

The substances in the above table, susceptible of reciprocal saturation, can combine with oxygen or with each other, not only in proportions corresponding to these numbers, but also frequently in multiple or submultiple proportions. We have therefore two distinct propositions on this interesting subject.

1st, The general reciprocity of the satu-

rating proportions. 2d, The multiple and submultiple pro-

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portions of prime equivalents, in which any one body may unite with any other body, to constitute successive binary compounds.

There are three systems of equivalent numbers at present employed: 1st, That having oxygen as the radix; 2d, That having one volume of hydrogen as the radix; 3d, That having two volumes of hydrogen as the radix, on the Daltonian supposition, that two volumes of hydrogen contain the same number of atoms, as one volume of oxygen. Since the volume of hydrogen is equal in weight to 1-16th the weight of the volume of oxygen, the former two systems are mutually convertible, by multiplying the number of oxygen, in the oxygen ratio, by 16, or 4×4 , to obtain the number in the hydrogen scale; and this is reconverted by the inverse operation, namely, dividing by 16, or 4×4 .

In Tilloch's Magazine appears the following statement from Mr. LAWSON of Greenrich Rain. Evaporation.

1.	Kain. Evap	oration.
1817	25.349 inches	22.227
1818	24.252	27.064
1819	27.339	21.369
1820	23.274	19.621

An aerolite which fell on the 18th of Oct. 1820, near Kostritz, in Russia, has lately been analysed by Stromeyer, and found to contain

Silica			38-0574
Magnesia			29-9306
Alumina		•	3.4698
Protoxide	ofiron		4.8959
Oxide of	nianganese		1.1467
Oxide of o			0.1298
Iron	••		17.4896
Nickel	m. mark of		1.3617
Sulphur	• 100	•	2.6957
			99-1768

By a late analysis made by Mr. Brande, on the finest Russian rhubarb, it appeared to contain

Water				8.2
Gum				31.0
Resin				10.0
Exrtact,	tan, ar	id gal	ic acid	26.0
Phospha	e of li	me		2.0
Malate of	flime			6.5
Woody f	bre			16.3
				100.0

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FIRST YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the FIRST SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. CXIX. For the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England; to continue in force until the First Day of June, 1825.—July 25th, 1820.

I. Three Barristers to be appointed Commissioners, and Court to be a Court of Record. Court not to award Costs but in certain Cases, and Witnesses shall not be compelled to attend, unless Expences are previously tendered.

IV. Persons in Custody for Debt, &c. may apply by Petition in a summary Way for Discharge. Prisoner to make an Assignment of his Estate, &c. except Wearing Apparel, &c. not exceeding the Value of 201.

V. Court may order an Allowance for Support of Prisoner during Confinement.

VI. When Petition is filed, Prisoner to deliver in a Schedule of Debts, Property,&c.

VII. Sale of Estate and Effects of the Prisoner to be immediately made. Creditors to meet 30 Days before Sale. At the End of Three Months Dividends to be made.

X. Creditor for Annuity may receive Dividend, &c.

XI. Suit not to be commenced without Consent of Majority of Creditors.

XIII. Assignees after giving Notice in Gazette, &c. may make Composition for Debts owing to Prisoner.

XV. When Assignees shall not deliver over Balance of Property, Court may order them to be arrested, &c.

XVI. Creditors may oppose Prisoner's Discharge, &c.

XVII. When it shall appear to the Court, that such Prisoner shall have destroyed Books or acted fraudulently, &c. Term of Imprisonment may be extended to Three Years.

XVIII. When Prisoners shall have contracted Debts fraudulently, &c. or put their Creditors to any unnecessary Expence, the Court may extend Time of Imprisonment to Two Years.

XIX. Court may order Creditors to pay Prisoners any sum not exceeding 4s. per Week.

XXI. Justices to certify to the Court if Prisoner is entitled to Discharge; but if Prisoner shall have acted fraudulently, &c. Justices shall adjudge accordingly.

XXII. After Prisoner's Committal, Affidavits of Creditors may be received in Opposition to Discharge, except in Surry, Middlesex, or the City of London.

XXIV. In case of false Swearing, Prisoner subject to Punishment inflicted for Perjury.

XXV. When Order for Discharge of Prisoner is made, Court may order that Judgment shall be entered up against the Prisoner in one of the Superior Courts, &c. and when it shall appear to the Satisfaction of the said Court that such Prisoner is of Ability to pay such Debts, or any Part thereof, or that he is dead, leaving Assets

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for that Purpose, the Court may permit Execution to be taken out upon such Judgment, or put in force any other Power given by this Act against the Property acquired by such Prisoner after his Discharge, for such Sum of Money as under all the Circumstances of such Prisoner the Court shall order; such Sum to be distributed rateably amongst the Creditors; and such further proceeding shall and may be had, according to the Discretion of the said Court, from Time to Time, until the whole of the Debts due to the several Persons against whom such Discharge shall have been obtained shall be fully paid and satisfied: Provided always, that in case any such Application against such Prisoner shall appear to the Court to be ill-founded and vexatious, it shall be lawful for the Court not only to refuse to make any Order on such Application, but also to dismiss the same with such Costs as to the Court shall appear reasonable.

XXVIII. Where Prisoner shall be declared entitled to the Benefit of the Act, no Execution shall issue against such Prisoner for Debt contracted prior to his actual confinement. Prisoner may be proceeded against on that which could not be put in force at his Discharge.

XXIX. In case any such Prisoner shall, after his Discharge, become possessed of any Stock in the Public Funds, or of any Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bank Notes, or other Property which by Law cannot be taken in Execution under the said Judgment so to be entered up in the names of the said Assignee or Assignees as aforesaid, and such Prisoner shall have refused to convey the same; then and in such Cases it shall and may be lawful for the Assignee or Assignees of such Prisoner to apply by Petition in a summary Way, setting forth the Facts of the Case, to the Court, and to pray that the said Prisoner may be taken and remanded to Custody notwithstanding any such Discharge.

XXX. When Prisoners, after Discharge, become entitled to Stock in the Public Funds, &c. Court to make further Order.

XXXIII. Persons wilfully omitting any thing in Schedule as finally amended, except Wearing Apparel, Bedding, Working Tools and Implements, and other Necessaries, not exceeding 201. subject to Three Years Imprisonment.

XXXVIII. Assignees Power not to extend to the Effects of Officers of the Army or Navy, &c. or beneficed Clergymen. &c. questration of the Profit of Benefice may be applied for. Portion of Pay of Officers may be obtained by Application.

XLII. Uncertificated Bankrupts not entitled to Discharge under this Act, unless in Custody for Three Years.

XLIII. No Person having the Benefit of an Insolvent Act shall be entitled to further Relief within Five years, unless Threefourths in Number and Value of the Creditors consent.

XLVI. Prisoners may, after their Discharge, be examined as to their Estate and Effects, on Application of Assignees. Such Persons refusing to appear or to answer Questions, &c. may be committed.

XLVII. Assignees to be examined within Six Months after Appointment, and Dividends remaining in their Hands for 12 Months shall be immediately paid into Court.

*** The public will learn with astonishment and indignation that, in spite of all the caution of the Legislature, poor insolvents are called upon to pay heavy charges for legal assistance and agency, before they can obtain their discharge. We have seen within the month two such Bills, of 41.10s. each, in cases where there were but one creditor, and no effects; the destitute insolvents having such bills to pay out of their first earnings. In other cases the charges are MUCH HIGHER!

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN MARCH,

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

*. Authors or Publishers desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

In the Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Vittoria Alfieri, the circumstances in the life of the great Italian tragic poet have been narrated by himself with all the interest and accuracy that the self-descriptive pen could bestow. But though the events in Alfieri's memoir are of no ordinary cast, since he lived to witness the revolutions in France and Italy, and had mearly been engulphed in the political whirlpool of destruction, his detail is far from satisfactory in many respects. He is

too diffuse on the subject of his own follies and passions, and supplies too few anecdotes of his cotemporaries. The present work is a well executed abridgment of the original memoir, and comprises in a reasonable compass every incident and trait in the life and character of the great Italian dramatist, which can assist the English cader in forming a correct estimate of his talents and eccentricities.

A volume called Parga and the Ionian Islands, &c. by Lieut. Col. C. P. De Bos-

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SET, contains besides an account of the proceedings in Parga and the Ionian Isles, with the cession of that country to the Turkish government, a refutation of the statements in the Quarterly Review, and of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Maitland on the subject, with a report of the trial between that officer and the author. The cession of Parga to the Ottoman government has been universally condemned, but the manner in which the Parguinotes were deceived in their reliance upon British protection, and transferred to aremorseless government, adds greatly to the guilt and obloquy of this transaction. Col. De Bosset, states that he was sent to communicate to the Parguinotes the cession of their country to the Porte, and to give the citizens a solemn assurance that all those who should be unwilling to subject themselves to the Turks, would be at liberty to emigrate; and that in case of so doing they should find an asylum and protection in the Ionian Islands, to which they should be transported free of expence; and that they should not leave their country without receiving a full pecuniary indemnification for the property they abandoned. This declaration was made under the fullest conviction that such promises would never be violated, and the Parguinotes were accordingly persuaded to place full reliance on the justice and generosity of the British government. The arrival, however, at Parga of a British and Ottoman commissioner with a large retinue, and the equivocal mode of their proceedings, soon convinced the Parguinotes that these promises were to be disregarded, and the natural consequence was, that they lost all confidence in the British authorities. It is most necessary that the true state of these transactions should be fully known to the British public. The narrative is perspicuous, and the facts, so little to the credit of the British name, are stated with the "fullest persuasion of their authenticity."

It is not for want of good advice that our legislators err; but the most solemn warnings and lessons of experience appear to be lost upon them. The nation, however, is sensible of its situation, and we hope the land owners will now listen a little to the voice of truth. A pamphlet well worthy of their attention is seasonably addressed to them and the public, under the title of A Warning voice to the Legislators and Land Owners of the United Kingdom. The causes of the prevailing distresses of the country are well exposed by the author, who justly attributes much of the embarrassments of agriculture to the landlords holding out for war rents while produce is at peace prices, (a proceeding to which we presume they are greatly compelled by the undiminished weight of taxation) to commercial restrictions, prohibitions,

and monopolies. For our financial difficulties the author of the warning proposes a remedy, in the justice and efficacy of which all will not agree-namely, a tax on property without touching income. With many this is a favourite idea, though such a measure would evidently be partial and unjust. A man, for instance, dies, leaving to a son and daughter 50001. each. The former embarks in trade, makes fifteen or twenty per cent of his money, and is exempted from the property tax. The female invests her proportion in the funds, gets something less than five per cent, and is assessed to two, three, or five per cent. property tax as may be imposed. Surely this cannot be right. It is a violation of the first principles of justice and of taxation to make the less income pay heavily, while the greater escapes altogether.

The principal poem in a small collection, called The Lilian Bride, and other poems, by Barton Wilford, is evidently an attempt to imitate Lord Byron's style and subjects. It is not a very successful endeavour. The piece possesses some good passages, in which there are both poetry and spirit, but on the whole, the Lilian Bride will rank far below the "Eastern Brides," of whom the impassioned muse of Byron has given us some account. The minor pieces are pleasing, and evince considerable fancy, but the following opening stanza of "Twilight," is surely gramma-

tically incorrect.

Let lovers sigh for night, In their young fancy sweetest, When pale Luna's gentle light The eye greetest.

Among the novels which lay claim to attention, we have this month to notice several of considerable merit. Such is the World, in 3 vols. is the production of a highly gifted mind, well acquainted with the varieties of character that figure in the world, and accustomed to indulge in observations on the manners and peculiarities of fashionable life. The plot is deeply interesting, and the developement skilfully effected. The moral tendency of the story is such as a virtuous mind loves to pursue and to delineate. Isabella Templeton is a being of a most interesting order; but, though such may be too often the way of the world, there is a fault committed against justice in not wedding her in the end to the man of her heart.

The Favourite of Nature, 3 vols. This is likewise a well written novel, in which female character and an intimate knowledge of the human heart are ably pourtrayed. The vices of the rich and gay are also well sketched, and the fate of their youthful victim, Eliza Rivers, is such as must deeply affect the sensitive mind. It is a tale which no mother need be afraid to place in the hands of her daughter. It is intended to shew the necessity of controuling the passions

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passions and rendering them subservient to reason. This the author thinks can only be done by instilling into the mind

the principles of true religion.

A very able pamphlet, distinguished by sound arguments and authorities, has appeared from a writer who signs Christophilus, tending to prove that "Christianity is interested in the dismissal of ministers." It consists of six letters addressed to Mr. Wilberforce; and the author demonstrates that the spirit of true religion is favourable to free and unlimited discussion, and averse from persecution for opinions on any pretence whatever. Though no man of sense and liberality can dispute these principles, yet recent practices, and the establishment of two Inquisitions of religious and political bigots in London, prove that the circulation of such an antidote cannot fail at this time to be eminently useful to the cause of truth and liberty.

Mr. Hone with characteristic energy has dedicated to the Holy alliance, an edition of Defoe's poem of "the Right Divine of Kings to govern wrong." As Defoe was a lame versifier, the poem has been well adapted to modern taste in Poetry, and much varied without losing any of its pungency. The notes and engravings apply the text to passing events, and expose the degrading doctrines of slavish obedience, which of late years have had too many sup-

porters in Britain and America.

A novel under the title of St. Aubin, or the Infidel, deserves mention as rising above the mere trash of the circulating library, though it has no pretensions to rank among superior works of this nature. As a tale it is too full of improbabilities to interest the lovers of common sense; but it will amuse a numerous class of readers whose imagination is most pleased with the

marvellous and horrible. A Reply to the Rev. Richard Lloyd's "Letters to a Member of Parliament on the dangerous defects of the British and Foreign Schools &c." By JAMES SHEP-HERD, Treasurer to the City of London Royal British School, &c. is a seasonable reply to an attack which appears to have stood much in need of a refutation. Its uncharitable purpose seems to have been to check the expansion of the human mind, and to bow down implicitly the faculties of the rising generation to a tyrannic system and a bigotted creed. Mr. Shepherd has supplied the proper antidote to this intended evil, and has vindicated the conduct of the friends and patrons of education, as well as the right of Englishmen to read and judge for themselves. This answer is temperate and well written, and will create an interest among those who consider national schools as intended to rescue the humble part of the community from darkness and gnorance.

Dr. Southey, Poet Laurente, has published a heavy and affected poem, called The Vision of Judgment, which we conceive few will take the trouble to read, and still fewer will admire. It consists of an enthusiastic eulogy on the late King, and of a tirade of overcharged abuse of the persons who opposed the policy of his reign. It is sickening to read such a production of the manly author of Wat Tyler, and we not otherwise notice it than to express our regret that we should have lived to witness such a falling off and debasement of genius.

A valuable edition has appeared of Hugo Grotius, or Veritale Religionis Christi. ana, with the notes of the author, Le CLERC and others, translated into English, which has hitherto appeared with the original Latin annotations. These are now rendered into English for the advantage of the Scholar, and a useful work it must prove to schools and students. The method adopted by the translator in this instance to elucidate the text might be more generally followed with advantage. Masters but seldom take the trouble to explain the notes to their pupils. The latter having them thus immediately under their eyes, by being closely appended to the text, will not have occasion to refer to their instructors for this information. Grotius ought to become a family and a school book.

An enlarged edition of Hogg's Mountain Bards, has made its appearance, with a Memoir of the Author's life prefixed, written by himself. The efforts of a strong mind and vigorous imagination to develope themselves even under the most disadvantageous circumstances, may be always considered with pleasure, and often with profit. The numerous and original productions of James Hogg, the Ethric Shepherd, though not always evincing the purest and most cultivated genius, are pleasing and en-couraging proofs of the power of a mind gifted with strong natural capacities, to surmount the difficulties of its situation, and to command the admiration of the pub-Mr. Hogg's Memoir is an amusing piece of self-biography, in which the author speaks simply and honestly, though with a little dash of inherent poetical vanity, of the circumstances which led him from the occupation of a shepherd into a literary career. The events are trivial, but there is a singularity in the manner of narrating them, which perfectly accords with the poet of nature. Mr. Hogg, it appears, is also not only a wit, but the cause of wit in others. He distinctly charges some of his literary friends in Edinburgh with amusing themselves at his expense, by printing his name to articles which he himself never

The well known but obsolete work of Forguson on Astronomy is again presented to the public under a new and much enlarged

larged form, by Dr. BREWSTER, who has collected the various discoveries that have been made in science since the first appearance of this author's astronomy, and has added them to this edition of the work, in a supplement and notes. Twelve chapters, descriptive of the physical organization of the ancient and new planets, of the solar system, and the various astonishing phenomena observable in the regions of the fixed stars, are comprised in the above supplement, a concise chapter on practical astronomy, has been appended, besides various useful additions and improvements have been superadded, which render a work of little original value worth a place in the library. Ferguson was a mere mechanic, a flimsy writer, and so ignorant as not to have read the Elements of Euclid.

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A Dissertation, showing the identity of the Rivers Niger and Nile, chiefly from the authority of the ancients. By JOHN DUDLEY, M.A. vicar of Humberstone and Sileby, &c. Leicestershire: forms a curious and elaborate essay, in which the learned and ingenious mind of the author attempts to contribute to the formation of right opinions respecting a subject that has puzzled mankind for some thousand years, not by collecting the researches of modern travellers or resting on and elucidating the authorities that have traced the " famed river" to its source, but by a spicilegium of ancient testimonies as old as Herodotus, Dionysius, and the geographers of their days; he labours to prove that the river Niger is but an upper branch of the Nile. This conclusion is unsupported by the opinion of any modern traveller, and even contradicted by Bruce, whose pretensions to the discovery of the fountains of the Nile. though regarded as rather questionable at one time, have not been disproved. We give the reverend author much credit for his researches and for his hypothesis, but we are content to rely on the authority of a well-informed and indefatigable traveller, whose life was ventured to ascertain the

Two most useful and perfect sheets for library and office furniture, have appeared under the title of a PEERAGE and a BARON-AGE CHART. They exhibit every required fact relative to these classes, in columns, and therefore contain several thousand facts, which, with the necessary repetitions of words, would fill each a large volume. They appear to be compiled with a degree of care which entitle them to our warmest commendation, and in their typography they rank among the best specimens of the

The fifteenth edition lies before us of a Letter from the King to his People. Our readers are not to suppose that George the Fourth has thus condescended to explain the policy of his power—but an able writer has undertaken in his name the task of explaining and justifying all the measures which have taken place in regard to the Queen. It is, therefore, a court manifesto, and although the fiction is admitted, it is such a composition as might under all the circumstances have issued even from its assumed author. We need not add that it has been extensively read, particularly in the higher circles.

AGRICULTURE.

An Essay on Soils and Composts, and the Propagation and Culture of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Flowers; by T. Haynes, nurseryman, Oundle, Northamptonshire. 12mo. 5s.

ANTIQUITIES.

Index Monasticus; or, the Abbeys and other Monasteries, Alien Priories, Frieries, &c. &c. formerly established in the Diocese of Norwich, and the ancient Kingdom of East Anglia; by Richd. Taylor, of Norwich. folio, 31. 3s.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; containing a complete Account of the Ruins of that Ancient City, the Remains of the middle Ages, and the Monuments of Modern Times. 3 vols. post 8vo. 11.7s. bds.

Views of the Remains of Ancient Buildings in Rome and its Vicinity, with a Descriptive and Historical Account of each Subject; by M. Dubourg. I vol. atlas, 4to. hf. bd. engraved on 26 plates, and beautifully coloured to imitate drawings. 71.7s.

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she regales her nose, is on the table. Every part is elaborately and beautifully painted, and would form an excellent companion to his Old Man

drinking tea of last year.

125. The Smuggler, W. KIDD. Although the chief incident in this piece of low humour, a man eyeing the brilliancy of a glass of the right sort with ineffable delight, has been before treated by Wilkie in his Whiskey Still, and ere that by Sharp in his Man looking at the brilliant rosy colour of a Glass of Claret; yet it possesses beauties distinct from either and of a high class in this branch of art. It is undoubtedly Mr. Kidd's best picture, and gives us great hopes of his success, without being any longer a follower of Wilkie, which he certainly was.

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cellently pourtrayed.

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192. The banks of the Yare, J. STARK. 196. Interior of a Stable, J. WARD. 220. Seizure of a Boar, E. LANDSEER. 226. Chevy Chase; the original sketch for the picture in the possession of the Marquess of Stafford, by the late EDWARD BIRD, R.A. The picture of which this is the sketch is well known, and has been fully described in the annals of the fine arts and other periodical publications of the day. sketch of great ability, and we are happy to find it has been well sold for the benefit of his widow. There are also two other sketches by the same deceased artist; namely,

230. A soldier relating his adventures at the battle of Waterloo, and 234. The Embarkation of Louis

XVIII.

269. Jeroboam's Idolatry reproved, P. Bone. This young historical H. P. BONE. painter is improving with sure steps.

The Exhibition on the whole, exhibits a tolerably fair specimen of the lower schools of art, but the high grounds, which the directors assumed a few years since in the cultivation of historical painting, if resumed, would be productive in a tenfold degree, as we have more rising talent requiring their fostering hand now, than at any other period of English art.

Exhibition of MR. HAYDON'S picture of CHRIST'S AGONY IN THE GAR-DEN; at the great room, No. 29,

St. James's-street.

Our opinion of Mr. HAYDON, and of his style of art, is too well known, and has been too often expressed to need repetition here. The present picture, the Ag ny of Christ in the Garden, has not been taken from the account of any of the evangelists in particular, but from the united relations of the four.

The principal figure is that of Christ kneeling in the foreground of the picture, as may be seen in the wood-cut, at the moment, as the painter himself expresses it, when he acquiesces to the necessity of his approaching sacrifice, after the previous struggle of appre-

hension.

"Nevertheless not my will, but thine be done."

The artist has eminently succeeded in giving an air of submissive tenderness, while a quiver of agony still trembles on his features. The apostles are resting a little behind on a bank; -St. John in an unsound doze; St. James in a deep sleep; St. Peter has fallen into a disturbed slumber against a tree, while keeping guard with his sword, and appears literally on the point of waking at the approach of light. Behind St. Peter, and stealing round the edge of the mound, is Judas with a centurion, soldiers and a crowd.

The expression of Christ is mild, bland, and exhibits mental agony tem-The hands pered with resignation. and feet are among the most beautiful specimens which the British school has produced; and the colouring and disposition of the drapery grand and effective.

The distance, the sky, the foreground and other accessaries are in fine harmony with the rest of the picture, and are finely painted.

ROYAL

ROYAL ACADEMY .- SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, the new president, has several fine portraits for the next Exhibition, which as usual will throw a halo of splendour round the great room.

Mr. ATY is preparing a picture of Cleopatra in her barge, which will be a specimen of his strength as a colourist.

Mr. Lonsdale has some portraits in hand; we believe those of the Queen, Count Vassali, Sir Humphrey Davy, and other public characters will be sent.

Mr. WILKIE, one of his two large pictures, painted for the King of Bavaria and the Duke of Wellington.

Mr. HOFLAND, his large view of Richmond.

Mr. COLLINS, some beautiful landscapes.

Mr. LINTON, an evening scene, with ruins, &c.

Mr. SHARP will send his large pic-

ture of Drury-lane green-room, and perhaps another if time will permit,

Mr. CONSTABLE, the opening of Waterloo Bridge.

Mr. LESLIE, a beautiful painting of " May morning."

Mr. MARTIN is preparing a picture that will be sent.

The Society of Painters in Wa. TER COLOURS will open their seventeenth annual exhibition next month at Mr. Bullock's Roman Gallery, Egyp. tian-hall, where their future exhibition will be held, and strictly confined to paintings in water colours only.

Mr. WODBURN'S gallery in St. Mar. tin's Lane is open to the patrons and lovers of art, with an highly interesting and valuable collection of paintings by the old masters, among which will be found a few modern pictures worthy of notice.



PROPOSED MONUMENT TO GEORGE III.

Mr. WYATT has designed a public monument in honour of his late Majesty, and at a meeting of the committee and sub-committee held on Saturday, January 27th, 1821, the Marquis of Donegall in the chair, it was resolved unanimously, that a prospectus should be submitted to the public, preparatory to the opening of a subscription for carrying the same into effect. The Duke of York is the patron of the design, and all the royal family subscribers. The whole is to be executed in bronze, and raised on a massive pedestal of granite; containing, on the four sides, bas reliefs, representing his late Majesty encouraging the fine arts,

in one;—in another, agriculture;—in a third, religion;—in a fourth, commerce. We subjoin an engraving which we obtained from the courtesy of the ingenious artist.

Mr. M. WYATT'S monumental group to the memory of the late Princess Charlotte, with an engraving.

The model of this long expected monument has been some time finished and submitted to public exhibition and The marble is now private criticism. working, and the principal figure, that of the ascending princess, finished. This latter is now on private view, and may be considered as a fair specimen of the artist's abilities, and of the man-

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PRINCESS CHARLOTTE'S CENOTAPH.



ner in which the whole will be executed.

The group, as may be seen from the etching, represents the dying Princess ascending into the glory of suffering innocence, and the accessorial figures abundantly explain themselves.

The monument itself is to be placed in one of the chapels in St. Paul's cathedral, as originally recommended by us in the annals of the fine arts; to which it will be a splendid decoration. Of the sculpture, we must say that it is as perfect a copy of the original model as the chisel of the best sculptor in Europe could make it; and at the same time, possesses that intrinsic spirit which nothing but the hand of the artist himself could give to it. The marble is one of the purest pieces we ever beheld

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beheld, and has but a slight vein in it, just enough to indicate that it is marble, and is an emblem of the ori-

The monument has now been about two years in hand, and will be finished in less than another year, which is an expedition in so great a work unexampled in English sculpture. The monument to Lord Nelson, in St. Pauls, was upwards of ten years in hand, and the others in similar proportions of time.

An exhibition of engravings, by living British artists, is proposed to be formed. Premises, in the most eligible part of Soho Square, have been taken, and are fitting up for the occasion, and Exhibitors are guaranteed from being

called upon for any portion of the expence. The exhibition is intended to open about the middle of April, and we congratulate the public on the propect of much gratification, and the engravers on valuable and extended means of patronage. The King has sanctioned the Institution, and its success seems certain.

Messrs. Colnaghi have imported an affecting French print, called Convoi du Pauvre, representing the funeral of a poor man. The bier is drawn by a horse, unattended, except by a faithful dog, who follows his master's corse, his ears and head pendant, and his action languid and disconcerted. It is the climax of simplicity and poetical painting.

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"La Jardinière," is a lively and pleasing production. The familiarity of the style of this composition, induced us to conclude that Mr. Graeff intended it exclusively for young practitioners; and to such it will prove highly acceptable. Some of the passages are volatile and animated; but they

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they lay conveniently for the hand, and present more difficulty to the eye than they really possess in execution. The publication comprises two movements; an Allegretto in two crotchets in a bar, and a Presto, in three quavers in a bar; and the latter forms so happy a relief to the first, as to evince as much judgment in the art of design, as the subject matter exhibits of free and facile con-

"The Child's wish for May," a Ballad. The music from Mozart. 1s. 6d.

The chief feature of attraction in this little ballad, is the appropriate simplicity of the melody. Too many of the airs of Mozart have been misapplied; but in the present case, were the great musician living, we might imagine that he had himself intended the music for the expression of the words to which we here find it attached. a word, the adaptation is most happy, and does much credit to the compiler. "When on Life's long shore," A Song composed by C. N. Smith. 1s. 6d.

Though " When on Life's long shore," is not among the airs most remarkable for novelty of melody, it is far from deficient in some of the real characteristics of a vocal production. The ideas are marked by an easy and natural continuity; and the general result is, a placid pleasingness of effect well consorting with the author's meaning, and greatly calculated to attract the gene-

rality of auditors.

"Love's wreath," a song composed by J.

Davy." 1s. 6d.

"Love's wreath," is one of Mr. Davy's prettiest vocal productions. style is both pleasant and familiar, and will, no doubt, recommend it to the attention of the lovers of easy, unaffected melody. This master's taste and science are so well known, as to render it almost unnecessary to say that the accompaniment is effective and the bass well chosen.

THE DRAMA.

Whatever may be the degree of distress which clouds one part of the community, the present has been a season of unusual gaiety to another part; -for whether it be that persons seek to escape from cares in a theatre, or that the incentives of the managers have gone beyond the necessity for them, the present has been a theatrical season of remarkable success and brilliancy.

The first impulse given to public feeling, was created by the appearance of Miss Wilson at Drury-Lane, where her powers of voice, and tasteful execution have drawn overflowing audiences on every night of her appearance. In addition to this attraction, the spirit and discrimination of the managers have assembled a dramatic corps, such as have not appeared in various lines of acting on any theatre at one time. In Artaxerxes Miss W. is supported by the fascinating VESTRIS, by the unrivalled BRAHAM, and by the respectable powers of MISS POVEY and Mr. HORNE; while in Love in a Village, her chaste Rosetta is aided by the same parties, and also by MUNDEN, the first comic actor of his time, and by KNIGHT and Mrs. HARLOWE, who are singularly happy in Hodge and aunt Deborah; nor ought we to omit to name the exquisite ballad-singer Mrs. BLAND, in Madge. The same performers have since been equally successful in the charming Opera of the Duenna, in which Miss Wilson's Clara, as well as her Rosetta, are equal to the originals of Mrs. Brown and Miss Brent, whose fascinating powers we are old enough to remember. The public in consequence have become "music-mad;" but the rage is propitious to the proprietor, Mr. ELLISTON, who in spite of bad times and unhealthy dinner-hours, seems likely to have a most productive season.

The OPERA has been opened with more than usual eclat, and with a strength of company equal to any for-

mer seasons.

COVENT GARDEN has opposed itself to Drury Lane, by putting the deserved favourite, MISS STEPHENS, into Miss Wilson's parts, and playing the same pieces even on the same nights. indicates, however, a poverty of original resources; but Mr. Harris is now laudably engaged in restoring the text of Shakespeare, and clearing his plays from the fustian with which they have been filled by Cibber and others.

The minor theatres aid in instructing and polishing the lower and burgeois classes, and have been supported by

solid patronage.

We must not omit to name with applause the exquisite solus performances of Mr. MATTHEWS at the English Opera; nor the popular and instructive Lectures on Astronomy, which in the present Lent, have been delivered by Messrs. WALKER, LLOYD, and BART-LEY, in different theatres on Wednesdays and Fridays.

During the same season SIR GEORGE SMART has conducted a series of splen-

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did oratorios at Drury Lane on Wednesdays, in which he has captivated large audiences by the singing of Mrs. Salmon, Madame Camporese, Miss Goodall, and Mrs. Bellchambers, supported by Mr. Braham and others. At Covent

Garden Mr. BISHOP has prepared a similar treat on Friday Evenings; but the effect at Drury Lane is increased by the capacity of the stage and the house. Both these Oratorios have been well supported.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY.

THE thyroid gland is one of the very few parts in the animal frame of which the use has not hitherto been satisfactorily detected. That, however, it has some immediate connection with the nervous system, would seem more than probable, from several particulars connected with its economy.

We all know that the cretenism in some of the alpine vallies is accompanied by an enlarged neck, caused by a thyroideal swelling, and Mr. Astley Cooper relates, that he has occasionally dissected out this substance from living animals, and has thereby destroyed the degree of understanding before possessed, by the respective animals who were the subjects of the operation. A patient is at present under treatment in the Dispensary, whose disorder evinces likewise the alleged connexion. She has hysterico-epileptic fits, and, prior to the paroxysm, an enlargement of the thyroid gland is perceptible, which declines with the declension of the fit. Several instances have lately occurred of a more permanent enlargement of this part, and in most of these cases there is a sort of hebetude of the nervous power—a fact which would appear in accordance with the assumption now adverted to. The Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro of the-London Pharmacopæia, is a most useful ad-'tion in these cases, to internal medicinals, of which burnt sponge claims an unequivocal efficacy; but it is fair to question whether this last substance possesses any virtue beyond the alkaline principle which it contains.

One of the most curious circumstances which mark the peculiarities of diseased action, is the tendency often conspicuous to regular periods in a disorder's recurrence, and this habit is again conquered by means which a priori would appear inadequate to the end. A patient, some time since, acquainted the writer of this article, that his complaint (a species of asthma) had assumed such a regular character as to return on each succeeding Friday. It was agreed that he should be seen on that day, but the appointed hour of attendance occurred without the recurrence of the paroxysm,

the first time for many weeks, and although the malady still exists, it has now lost its wonted regularity. The reporter may just take occasion to say, that the Peruvian bark often appears conspicuously service. able in those affections, which are decidedly intermittent, although nothing like fever characterise the disordered state. Even the derangements of infancy are occasionally stamped with the peculiarity adverted to; and the writer has just had a little girl under treatment, whose sickness consisted in strong contractions of the hands and feet, which, prior to the medicinal treatment, happened on each Sunday morning. The derangement, in this case, owned a source which, it might have been expected, would have produced rather a permanent than a periodical effect, and it has yielded to vermifuge medicines, of a purgative and tonic quality.

Some instances have occurred within the month of typhoid fever. The more that is seen of this complaint, the more evident will it appear to the observant practitioner, who is untrammelled by preconceptions respecting its actual essence, that no condition of the system can be marked down as the absolute something from which every symptom springs, as from a solitary source. At one time the brain appears to be peculiarly implicated—at another the cerebral functions are comparatively little disordered. In a first case the whole force of the malady shall appear to be concentrated upon the pulmonary organization-in a second the membrane spread over the bowels shall be the particular part for the display of the distemper's virulence-and in a third, general disorder shall be present without any

In the required treatment there is also a corresponding variety, which must be left to the prescriber's individual and unsystematic discretion. Topical and even general bleeding will sometimes preserve the vital principle from being overwhelmed by the sudden rush of the disorder's force; but, alas! for the patient in the hands of a practitioner who should either refuse to bleed at all in fever, or should indiscriminately unsheath his lancet because some

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writers on the disorder have urged its febrifuge efficacy. There is one medicinal
applicable to febrile and other complaints;
the virtues of which are not, perhaps, appreciated equivalent to its deserts; the
writer means the sub-carbonate of ammonia;
this substance, if judiciously employed,
will in many cases actually ward of the
dart of death, and in some awful moments of
contention between nature and disease, even
in inflammatory and febrile complaints,
ten grain doses of the drug in question
will bring the patient and physician triumphantly through their difficulties.

In those affections of children which mainly consist of some deranged action of the brain, the wind-pipe often appears to be the actual seat of the disorder. The reporter has previously alluded to this particular, and has stated that even dropsy in the brain assumes often a most deceitful resemblance to actual croup. Of this consecutive, which might and indeed has been judged primary disease, the reporter has

seen some marked cases during the few preceding weeks; and, indeed, in some instances the secondary and sympathetic has proved almost equal in magnitude and malignity to the primary and principal complaint.

Of the lately much lauded remedy in pulmonary and other irritations, the prussic acid, the reporter has not hitherto made sufficient trial to justify any decided opinion as to its merits. It is always with some measure of scepticism that he hears the announcement of these novel and potent remedies. From one or two of his friends, however, in whose skill and discernment he places every confidence, he has heard such favourable accounts of the medicine in question, that he purposes to embrace the first favourable opportunity that shall offer for putting its alleged virtues to the test of his own experience.

D. UWINS. M.D. Bedford Row, March 20, 1821.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE almost constant drought of February, left the country in little need of March dust, of which, however, it has had a number of pecks. So little rain indeed has fallen throughout the winter season, that straw has superabounded from defect of the necessary moisture to convert it into manure. The slight and flying showers of the present month, have not had any very signal effect in forwarding vegetation; nor has the temperature been genial, from the variableness of the winds, and the prevalence of those from the east and north, from which, perhaps, may be drawn a fortunate prognostic for the spring and summer seasons. Crops of every description have a healthful, if not forward appearance, and only wait for the refreshing showers and mild temperature of spring to burst into full luxuriance. Nowithstanding the general and extreme distress, the spirit of the farmers has been highly commendable in turning a most favourable season to the utmost national advantage. Considering all circumstances, the lands have been generally well tilled, and vast stocks of cattle reared and fed. The seeds have been got in early. Much wheat was sown in the bean planting season, in various parts, and barley; and in few seasons has so little of semination remained to be comleted, as in the present. Out door stock has done well, and such continues to be the ease with the lambs, of which the fall is great and successful for the most part. All field labour is forward. Turnips began to MONTHLY MAG. No. 352.

run with the present month, but cattle food has been plentiful throughout the whole season, consisting of great stocks of hay and straw and low priced corn. The markets have been amply stocked with both fat and lean cattle and sheep; Ireland supplying us with pigs at a very moderate Milch cows have generally sold price. The slight variation in the price of well. wool (long fleeces) scarcely worth noting. Fine hops readier sale at some advance. The late advance in the price of corn has drawn a considerable supply to the markets, and since that advance, to shew the estimation in which quality is held, fine Kentish runs of wheat have reached the price of 68s., whilst fine Essex wheats were worth 70s. In the mean time, from the most solid proofs, it is apparent the farming interest must be relieved or ruined. The event will disclose to those concerned, whether or not, the proper steps to obtain relief have been taken.

Smithfield: Beef 3s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.— Mutton 4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.—Lamb 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.—Veal 4s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.—Pork 3s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.—Bacon 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.—Raw Fat 2s. 10d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 35s. to 65s.—Barley 20s. to 30s.—Oats 16s. to 28s.—The quartern loaf in London 10½d.—Hay 50s. to 92s. 6d.—Clover. do. 65s. to 110s.—Straw 24s. to 36s. 6d.—Coals in the Pool 31s. to 44s.

Middlesex, March, 26, 1821.

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MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

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Course of Exchange, Feb. 26 .- Amsterdam, 12 14 .- Hamburgh, 38 7 .- Paris, 25 80 .-

Leghorn, 463.—Lisbon, 501.—Dublin, 8 per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.—Birmingham, 550l. Coventry, 9701.—Derby, 1351.—Ellesmere, 641.—Grand Surrey 581.—Grand Union, 241.08. -Grand Junction, 2201. - Grand Western, 41.—Leeds and Liverpool, 2871.—Leicester, 3001.

Loughbro', 26001.—Oxford, 6301.—Trent and Mersey, 18001.—Worcester, 251.—East India Docks, 1651.—London, 1001.—Wort India 1001. India Docks, 1651.—London, 1001.—West India, 1651.-Southwark Bridge, 201.—Strand, 51. 10s .- Royal Exchange Assurance, 2301.—Albion, 401. 0s. - Globe, 1201.-LIGHT COMPANY, 611. - City Ditto, 1031. At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 29th was 732; 3 per cent. consols, 704; 5 per cent.

navy 1063.

Gold in bars 31. 17s. 10 d. per oz .- New doubloons, 31. 15s. 0d. - Silver in bars 4s. 11 d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Feb. and the 20th of March, 1821: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [this Month 108.] Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

A CASON, J. Valentine Farm, Ridge, Hereford-shire, corn-dealer. (Wigby, L. Alport, T. R. Birmingham, leather-dresser (Wild and Co. L

Anderson, J. jun. Whitby, merchant. and Co. L.

Arnall, G. Leamington, wine merchant. (Platt, L. Ashford, J. and E. L. Ireland, Birmingham, factors. (Egerton and Co. L. Astley, M. Goswell-street, china-warehouseman, (Parton) Astley, M. (Parton

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Bainbridge, W. Evenwood, Durham, horse-dealer.

(Dixon and Co. L.

(Dixon and Co. L.

(Williams and Co. L.

James, W. jun. Abergavenny, cabinet-maker.

(Platt. L.

(Fisher and Co.

Barker, T. Burton in Lonsdale, Yorkshire, twine-manufacturer. (Bell and Co. L. Benson, J. R. Artillery-place, merchant. (Amory

and Co.
Billinge, J. Bristol, grocer. (Poole and Co. L.
Billinge, J. St, Martin's court, Leicester-fields, haber-

(Newton. Birks, S. W. Thorne, Yorkshire, mercer. (Bat-

tye, L.
Blundell, W. Liverpool, hardwareman. (Baxter, L.
Bradbury, G. Wellington, malster. (Baxter and (Baxter and

Browne, J. Bridgewater, tailor. (Blake and Co. Burbery, R. Coventry, silk-manufacturer. (James, (Blake and Co.

Burton, Wolverhampton, grocer. (Williams and

Co. Candy, R. Weson-town, Somersetshire, farmer.
(Perkins and Co. L.,
Clirely, E. Woolwich, draper. (Cory, L.,
Coates, G. New Bond-street, druggist. (Alliston

and Co.
Coper, J. Eyain, Derby, grocer. (Bartlett, L.
Coxford, C. Jun. Iver, Buckinghamshire, collarmaker. (Clark, L.
Culshaw, W. Wrightington, Lancaster, dealer.
(Gaskell, L.
Cummins, Gioucester, mercer. (King, L.
Danson, J. Millom, Cumberland, dealer. (blackstock L.

Dark, H. Bath, woollen-draper. (Young, L. Davies, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Chester, L. Deskin, F. Upton-upon-Severn, grocer. (Platt, L. Dixon, J. Bishopthorpe, Yorkshire, coal-merchant. (Feljambe, Wakefield.

Downes, S. Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square,

Downes, S. Cranbourne-street, Delication haberdasher. (James.

Drayton Rayner, J. Bow, mast-maker. (Rich. L. Drayton Rayner, J. Bow, mast-maker. (Smith Dudman, J. B. Brighton, common carrier. (Smith

Durtnall, J. Dover, ironmonger. (Storker, and Co. L.

Eggleston, B. Great Driffield, York, plumber.

(Spence, L. Fanell, J. Prospect-place, Newington-causeway, merchant. (Knight and Co. Feno, G. jun. Stockport, grocer. (Wilson, L. Field, J. and T. Muscovy-court, Trinity-square,

flour-factor. (Clabon.
Fiscot, W. Bristol, baker. (Bourdillion and Co L.
Fiscot, W. Bristol, baker. (Bourdillion and Co L.
Fiscoter, J. and P. Barton-upon-Irwell, cottonspinners, (Ellis, L.
Fox. E. L. jun. Idol-lane, Tower-street, broker.

(Dennett and Co.

Freeland, W. Bedhampton, Southampton, miller. (Osbaldiston, L.

French, J. Coventry and Edinburgh, ribbon manu-facturer. (James, L. Frost, L. Liverpool, timber-merchant. (Adling-

ton and Co. L.

Fry, G. Tunbridge-wells, lime-burner. (Young, L.
Gittins, R. Fewkesbury, corn-factor. (Jenkins, L.
Gough, R. Liverpool, snuff-manufacturer. (Lowe
and Co. L.
Green L.

Green, J. Lower East Smithfield, baker. (Parnther and Co

Gay, J. Blackfriars.road, dealer. Harrison, J. Manchester, cotton-spinner. (Tucker (Milne and Co. L.

Harrison, J. Sandwich, woolstapler. (Lodington

Heaton, J. Scholes, York, nail-manufacturer (Tay-

Hebdin, A. O. Farliament-street, woollen-cloth

Bobbs, H. Chichester, farmer. (Sowton, L. Bolis, J. Goswell-street-road, stone-mason. (Tot-

Harney, R. Stafford-street, Bond-street, picture-dealer. (Fowell and Co.

Johnson, G. R. Chiswell-street, oilman. (Thomson. Jones, W. Handsworth, Stafford, tarmer. (Bee-

tham, L.

Jordan, W. Sunbury, victualler. (Lewis, L.

Ker, T. late of the Strand, boot-maker. (Stevens.

Lance, B. capel-court, stock-broker. (Lindsey.

Lawton, J. Delph, Yorkshire, inn-keeper. (Hurd

and Co. L.

Lea, W. and J. F. Paternoster-row, ribbon and silk-manufacturer. (Watson.

Lowe, G. Manchester, cotton-dealer. (Hurd and Co. L.

Macrae, A. Devonshire-street, jeweller. (Puller and Co.

Mace, S. Norwich, grocer, (Eyer and Co. L. Mallorie, W. Leeds, paste-board manufacturer. (Few and Co.

Battye.

Marshall, P. Scarborough, solicitor. Matson, R. Barfrestone. Kent, miller. (Lodington and Co. L.

Monsey, T. Burgh, Norfolk, farmer. (Swain. L. Morgan, J. late of Bedford, draper. (Brutton, L. Needs, E. Bristol, shop-keeper. (Hicks and Co. L. Newman, J. M. Broomsgrove, dealer in wool.

(Findgate and Co. L.
Nicolls, W. A. A. Stephen-street, Tottenhamcourt-road. (Spence and Co. Nond, S. Birchin-lane, bill broker. (Clutton and

Palmer, T. Gutter-lane, Cheapside, silk manufac-

Partridge, H. M. Newport, Monmouthshire, iron-monger. (Poole and Co.

Pitt, D. Fenchurch-street, hosier. (Noy and Co.

Porter, J. Leading Roothing, Essex, farmer. Eyles, L. Powell, T Bath, cloth-factor. (Smith, L. Priddon, E. late of Horncastle, miller. (Norris, L. Richards, J. and W. Badham, Bromyard, Hereford, dealers in corn. (Taylor, L. Rogers, J. and C. Plymouth, coach-makers. (An-

drews and Co. L.
Rose, J. Bath, grocer. (Hurd and Co. L.
Sarvis, A. Sloane-street, upholsterer.
and Co.

Scoffeld, E. West Bergholt, Essex, publican. (Rush, L. Sedgewick, London, warehouseman.

and Co

and Co.
Sheriffe, J. Farnham, grocer. Stephens, L.
Sheppard, W. Ayr-street-hill, baker. (Bromley.
Skaif, H. Whitby, draper. (Bell and Co. L.
Smith, P. P. and W. Middleton, Lancashire, muslin
manufacturers. (Shaw, L.
Smith, T. Caponfield, Staffordshire, iron-master.

(Alexander, L.

Sprigens, J. Chesham, draper. (Thomas, L.

Thiapston, B. T. Northamptonshire, draper.

(Forbes, L.

Troughton, B. jun. Coventry, silkman. (James, L.

Troughton, J.J. and B. and A. Newcomb, Coventry,

bankers. (Edmunds, L.

bankers. (Edmunds, L. Turner, J. Rotherham, engineer. Taylor, L. Warbrick, H. Liverprol, merchant. (Lowes and

Ward, T. Coventry, silk manufacturer. (James, L. Ward, T. Coventry, silk manufacturer. (James, L. Whaley, J. King's Lynn, Norfolk, gunsmith, (Wright, L. Wilby, D. late of Dewsbury, clothier. (Lake, L. Wilkinson, J. and W. B. Smith, Leeds, York, stuff

wilson, G. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Lowe and

Wilson, G. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Lowe and Ce. L. Wilson, J. Macclesfield, bookseller. (Lowden and Co. L. Windcatt, T. and W. Tavistock, fellmonger. (Wright, L. Wood, W. Chester, cheese-dealer. (Day and Co. L.

DIVIDENDS.

Allen, G. Greenwich.
Alston, W. Heybridge Hall, EsAustin, J. late of Throgmortonstreet.

Bateman, J. and W. Culbard, St. John street. Bentley, J. and J. Beck, Corn-

Aminck, T. Turnham-green.

Barke, J. Stockport.

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Batt, W. Wedmore, Somerset. Bovill, J. and G. J. De Witte, Mincing-lane.
Bourke, J. Albermarle-street.
Brooker, W. Eaton-street, Blackfriars-road.

Brown, T. Strand
Bugden, J. late of Dartford.
Burke, J. Stockport Etchells.
Clarke, M. jun. Savage Gardens.
Cohen, B. Bishopsgate-street.
Combe, B. Lloyd's Coffee House.
Corpe, J. Sun-street.
Coope, J. Chesterfield.
Couch, W. Axminster.
Cox, P. Fairford, Gloucestershire
Crawshaw, B. and G. Bristall.
Crump, T. and T. Hill, jun. Kidderminster. friars-road. derminster. Cooker, H. D. Mark-lane. Cook, J. Oakley Mills, Eye, Suffolk. Cousins, J. Charlton-street, So-mers' Town. Cummings, J. Osborne-street. Dufour, W. F. A. Berner's-st. Earl, T. Kingston. Elliott, C. St Thomas a Bechet, Sussex Fidler, J. Bosden. Finch, R. Cooper's-row. Gilbee, N. Denton, Kent. Glasson, R. Skelton. Grosvenor, J. Dudley. Hatch, W. Eccleston. Hawthorne, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Hawkins, D. Sheffield. Hellicar, T. Bristol. Hewitt, J. Bolton-le-Moors. Hodgson, R. Fleet-street. Hughes, T. Oxford-street. Hunt, H. Liverpool. Hurry, E. Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

Jackson, D. Castle-court, Birchin-

Jones, R. A. Tottenham Courtroad.
Kilshaw, J. jun. late of Leeds.
Kirkman, J. Gower-street.
Knight, J. M. Parliament-street.
Knight, J. Fore-street.
Lacklan, J. Great Alie-street.
Latham, J. Abingdon.
Le Chevalier, T. Wootton-underEdge, Gloucester.
Lind, T. late of Trentham.
Lushington, W. Mark-lane.
Machan, J. Sheffield.
Macmichael, J. and W. and T. Macmichael, J. and W. and T. Gitton, Bridgnorth.
Macmichael, J. W. and T. and Muker, W. P. Basinghall-street.
Muker, W. P. Basinghall-street.
Miller, R. Old Fish-street.
Miller, J. Norwich. Macmichael, J. Miller, G. Watling-street. Milner, J. Cambridge. Mould, H. Winchester Mowbray, A. G.L. Hollingworth, J. Wetherell, W. Shields, W. Boulton, and W. R. Stokes, Lothbury.
Myers, R. and J. Holmes, late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Nantes, H. Wainferd court,
Throgmorton-street.
Neville, R. Colchester.
Parker, W. High-street, Whitechapel.
Payne, G. Newgate-street.
Potter, G. Poplar.
Prole, W. Georgeham, Devon-Rains, J.S. Wapping-wall. Ratcliffe, W. jun. late of Wetherley. Reader, Martha, Bristol. Robinson, G. and S. Paternosterrow. Robinson, S. Paternoster-row. Rosser, J. Wallingford.

Rothwell, S. Fenchurehainet. Sackett, T. Bermondsey. Salter, T. Ottery, St. Mary, Bernshire. vonshire. Schroder, H. College Hill. Scotford, T. and J. Blackfrian Scott, W. Wapping.
Scrrell, W. G. Tower Hill.
Sharrock, P. T. Preston.
Shipley, J. Birmingham.
Simpson, G. Smith-equare, Watminster. minster.
Sinrester, S. Manchester.
Simpson, J. and J. Westmorland,
Liverpool,
Simpson, G. M. Tower-street,
Sisley, T. Isle of Thanet.
Smith, T. I. Lawrence Pountney-lane,
Sowerby, W. Fish-street-hill.
Steemson, T. Hull.
Stubbs, W. late of Leek.
Swain, G. and J. Mansell-street.
Taylor, J. T. Merton.
Thomas, J. and J. Cabell Or. Thomas, J. and J. Cabell, Oxford-street. Tittensor, J. and C. W. Foster. lane. Tomlinson, W. Hinckley, Leices tershire Tye, G. J. Colchester Warmington, J. and J. E. Gracechurch-street. West, J. Little Newport-street. West, T. Gracechurch-street. Whitaker, J. Carr, York. Williams, R. Salisbury. Williams, W. and A. Whyte, Williams, W. and New Bond-street. Wilkinson, J. Friday street. Wood, G. Gloucester.
Woods, S. Southampton.
Woods, S. Havant.
Worsfold, S. L. Ramsgate.
Wrathell, C. C. Lancaster.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Resulting from daily observations made on the northern verge of the Metropolis, from Feb. 24, to March. 25, 1821.

Barometer	30.16	26 Feb.	NE.	29.36	Days.	Wind.	Me	AD.	Range	Greatest Varia- tion in 24 hours 0.57	Days. 6 Mar.
					6 M ar.	SW.	29	-64			
		12 Mar.			16M far.		Day. 47.5°	Night 3450			

Number of days N. NE. 13. SE. S. SW. W. NW. occupied by each 7 3 1. 0 1 ... 3 5
Rain has fallen on 20 days—Snow, in a very small quantity, on 2 days—Hail on 2 days.

Number of days on which each Cirrus. Cirro-stra tus. Cirro-cumulus. Cumu lus. Cumulo-stratus. Nimbus description has occurred.

The general character of the period has been rainy and cold, fog prevailed during the first four or five days, the wind shifting between N.W. and N.E.; on some of these days there were exhibitions of lofty cirrus. On the 28th of February, a slight shower of snow and rain from the N.E., from this time the wind shifted at once to S.W. and with occasional inclinations to W. remained so during the next ten days, rain falling in various quantities each day. From this

time to the 22d of March, the wind remained between N. and N.W. but for the most part to the northward with daily rain, and in a few instances snow and hail in small quantity. From the 12th to the 17th lunar halo was frequent. On the 23d during the night the wind veered to the northward, between which and S.W. it has remained with frequent a quals of rain to the close of the register.

Islington, March 28, 1821. POLITICAL

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE general distresses and the various exertions of the minority in parliament to procure relief, have been the chief topics of recent domestic

Mr. Hume has unsuccessfully moved two sets of resolutions, of which we

subjoin copies.

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FIRST SET.

"1. Resolved, That it appears by the Official Returns before this House, that the total Military Establishment of Great Britain and Ireland for 1792 (exclusive of the East Indies, and of the Artillery, Militia and Marines,) consisted of 48,474 men, namely, 15,919 for Great Britain, Guernsey, &c.; 17,323 in the Colonies abroad; and 15,232 in Ireland; and, that the total Military Establishment of Great Britain and Ireland for 1821 (exclusive of India, the Artillery, the Militia, and Marines) consists of 81,106 Officers and Men; namely, of 27,852 in Great Britain, Guernsey, &c.; 32,476 in the Colonies abroad; and 20,778 in Ireland.

"2. Resolved, That the Supplies for the expence of the Military Establishment of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1792, were 2,331,1491.; that the Supplies voted for the Military Establishment of Great Britain and Ireland, for 1820, were 9,500,216l.; and that the Army Estimates for 1821, now submitted to the House, are only 163,4981.

less than those of 1820.

"3. That there were in the service of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1792 (exclusive of the regular Cavalry and Infantry,) 25,757 troops, namely, 3,730 of Royal Artillery, 4,425 of Royal Marines, and 17,602 of Disembodied Militia; and in 1821 (exclusive of the regular Cavalry and lafantry,) the number of 125,492 troops, namely, 7,872 Engineers and Artillery, 8,000 Royal Marines, 51,998 Disembodied Militia, and 57,622 Yeomanry Cavalry and Volunteer Infantry, being in number a larger force by 132,367 men, available for purposes of Government, in the year 1821, than the Government had in 1792.

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House, that, under the present circumstances of the country, it is expedient to make a large reduction in the amount and expenditure of its Military Establishments, and to approximate as soon as possible to the Establishment of 1792, as recommended by the Finance Committee of 1817."

SECOND SET.

"That there are 65 receivers-general of the land and assessed taxes in England and Wales, who received an allowance of 41,4151, and of 41,9841. in the years ending

the 5th of January, 1820, and 1821, for the duties of their office, although the greater number of these receivers-general performed that duty entirely by deputy; and retained balances of cash in their hands which, on an average of these years, exceeded 367,5741. sterling per annum.

"That it appears, by the returns before the House, that ten receivers-general were, on the 1st of January, 1820, in arrears (at the time of their death, or of leaving their office, since 1790) to the amount of 304,3371. 2s. 4d.; of which amount a balance of 117,115h. 1s. 8d. then remained due to the public, as stated in the annual finance account laid before the house in 1820.

"That the office of receiver-general of the land and assessed taxes is one of deposite, and for remittance of the taxes from district collections to the Exchequer; and, in the present state of the finances of the country, that such service may be performed at a less charge to the public than is now incurred, with equal security against loss, and with equal efficiency to the public service.

"That there are 95 distributors of stamps in Great Britain who received allowances or poundage amounting to 87,2331. for the year ending the 5th of January, 1820; and 87,973l. for the year ending the 5th January, 1821, and also retained balances of cash in their hands which, on an average of these years, exceeded 138,926l. sterling.

"That, in the present state of the finances of the country, the duty of distributor of stamps may be performed at a less charge to the public than is now incurred, with equal security against loss, and with equal

efficiency to the public service."

Mr. WESTERN was more successful in moving for the repeal of the additional Malt Duty, and during his excellent speech he stated the following details:

"The total amount of the tax on malted barley, including that on beer and spirits, was 10,000,000l. In the last budget of finance it was 8,670,000l. in England, and about 1,300,000l. in Ireland. To go into the detail-there was, first, the tax of 28s. per quarter on the malt; then a tax of 32s. per quarter on it in the beer-making in the whole, 3l. per quarter on malt and beer. The duty on it as manufactured into spirits actually amounted to 10l. per quarter; that was, every quantity of spirits made from a quarter of malt, paid that duty. The house might wish to know what was the progress of this duty. In the year 1780 the duty was 10s. and 6d. per quarter on malt, and so it continued with a very little deviation, which he should afterwards notice, until 1802. In that year it was raised,

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raised to 18s. 8d., and in 1803 it was farther raised to 34s. per quarter. He now stated the progress of the duty on spirits. 1791 the duty was about 2l. 10s. per quarter; in 1793 it was raised to 2l. 17s. 4d., and in 1796 to 4l. 3s. 4d. per quarter, and so on, till it reached its present amount of 10l. the quarter, exclusive of the duty as derived from malt and beer. Now he begged the house to consider how this operated on the grower. Supposing an acre of land, to produce 4 quarters of malt barley, the duty 28s. per quarter would amount to 5l. 12s. per acre. The duty on malt and beer together would amount to 12l. per acre, and the duty on spirits, at the same average of 4 quarters to the acre, would amount to 40l. on the acre. Taking the average from the year 1791, he found that the consumption was 27,672,047 bushels. Then came the high duties in 1802 and 1803. After this, taking the average and beginning with the year 1804, there was a consumption reduced to 23,450,000 bushels. and in the last four years the average was 22,600,000, making a diminution of five millions of bushels in the consumption as compared with the year 1791. In Scotland the diminution was in that time nearly one half; and in Ireland it was still greater. In 1791 in that country, taking the same averages, the consumption was, 4,855,000; in 1804 it was 2,750,000; and, in the last four years, not much more than one million. This was the exact diminution; but, by a comparison of the increase of population within the time mentioned, we should find that it ought to be considered greater. By a simple calculation in the rule of three, we should find that the population, since 1791, being increased, and the consumption less, the proportion of decrease must be considered greater than the nominal amount he had stated. If the calculation was made upon a population of 10 millions of people consuming upwards of 27 millions of bushels, as was the case in 1791, the defect of consumption in 1804, considering the increased population at that time, would appear 12,675,000 bushels; and in 1818, the defect would be 14,672,000 bushels; or, in other words, making a diminished consumption of 1,824,000 quarters within the period of 30 years. In the year 1803, the number of bushels consumed was 31,900,000; in 1804, it was reduced to 22,421,000; in 1805, it was 22,343,000; in 1806, when the increased duties began to operate, the consumption was 27,400,000; in 1807, it sunk to 24,920,000; and, in 1808, it was 23,486,000. He stated the annual amount of the consumption in Scotland during the same term of years, and showed that it was in the same proportion as that of England.

His resolutions were carried by 145 to 121, and among the latter were about 40 placemen.

On Feb. 28 Mr. PLUNKETT carried the long-contested motion for a conmittee for the relief of the Catholics, by 227 to 221; and on the 16th of March an illiberal motion of Mr. Bankes, for excluding Catholics from Parliament, was lost by 211 to 223. This concession to the intelligence of the age is therefore likely to be made.

NAPLES. ANI STOTE

The Holy Alliance having resolved on the invasion of Naples for no other reason than its determination to have a constitutional form of government, a meeting extraordinary was called of the Parliament, when the following admirable declarations were promulgated:—

"The National Parliament declares—

"1st. That it cannot agree to any of the propositions communicated to it on the part of their Majesties the King of Prossis, and the Emperors of Russia and Austria-propositions tending to the destruction of the existing constitution and to the occupation of the kingdom.

"2. That it considers itself incompetent to attribute to the free will of his Majesty any act, past or future, which may be contrary to his oaths confirmatory of the constitution; and consequently it considers his Majesty, with respect to such acts, as

placed in a state of coercion.

"3. That during this state of coercion of his Majesty, the Duke of Calabria, his august son, shall continue regent of the kingdom according to the mode pointed out by the decree of the 10th December, 1820.

"4. That, in conformity with the declarations contained in the preceding articles, and according to the constitution, all measures to be taken for the safety of the state."

Considering the necessity of rendering more clear and manifest the principles of public law which regulate the nation of the Two Sicilies, the parliament declares,

"1st. That the nation of the Two Sicilies is the natural ally of all those nations which enjoy their own constitutions or otherwise; and that, according to the particular relations established by constitutional methods.

"2. That it does not intermeddle with the government of other nations, nor will it tolerate that others shall meddle with its government; and it is disposed to employ all its means in order that no other power may recede from these principles.

"3. That the nation offers an asylum to foreigners banished from their country of

"4. That it will never make peace with an enemy while occupying its territory."

Referring to the 4th article of the constitution which is thus conceived,—" the sation tion is bound to preserve and protect with wise and just laws civil liberty, property and other legitimate rights of all the indi-

viduals belonging to it.

Referring to the 6th and 7th articles of the same constitution, which are thus conceived-" that patriotism is one of the principal duties of all the people of the Two Sicilies, and likewise justice and benevolence."

"Every native of the Two Sicilies is bound to be faithful to the constitution, to obey the laws, and to respect the constitu-

ted authority

"Considering that one of the wisest and justest laws for the preservation of liberty, property, and the rights of citizens, is that which informs and directs the public spirit so as to increase the national force, and to-

diminish that of the enemy;

"Considering that the pretext set up by the persecutors of our constitutional government in the face of notorious facts is, 1st. that it has been the result, not of the national will, but of a sect, or of a military faction; 2d, that it is incapable of preventing anarchy; 3d, that it is subversive of the

"Considering that the principal method adopted by our enemies to justify these pretexts, and to secure the issue of an unjust war against an innocent people, has been to endeavour to divide the sentiments and feelings of the nation, to excite one part of it against the other, and to divert the public spirit into other channels; and that conduct is not only evident from the events of the 7th and 8th of December, 1820, and from the tenour of the last proceedings at Laybach, but from a multitude of particular facts which have come to the knowledge of the national government;

"The National Parliament of the Two

Sicilies declares what follows :-

"1st. It is a duty of the greatest importance, for the safety of the people, that its forces be concentrated, and consequently let there be concord among all citizens, harmony between the civil and military authorities, an oblivion of all private interests, an abandonment of all private pretensions, and an application of all men's exertions to

the public good.

"2. It is likewise the duty of all citizens to endeavour to diminish the number of the foreign enemies of the nation, and to conciliate new friends or to confirm the old: it behoves them therefore to show in the eyes of the world that their constitution, desired by the great mass of the population, proclaimed simultaneously in all parts of the kingdom, and sanctioned by the oath of the Monarch, is not only established and has hitherto proceeded without blame, but that it even now in the midst of war maintains itself with virtue, with respect towards the throne, with obedience to the laws,

with reverence towards the constituted authorities, with moderation and peace

" 3. It is likewise a most essential duty of the citizens to obey with loyalty, and execute with promptitude and vigour the orders of the national parliament and those of the government. They will be able, nevertheless, always to avail themselves of the power granted to them by the 360th article of the constitution, by claiming the execution of the same of the King, or of the Parliament.

4. Finally, the essential duties of every soldier under the national banners are submission to his chief, voluntary obedience, activity in executing all orders, strict observation of rules of military discipline, love to his fellow-citizens, the greatest humanity and gentleness towards enemies taken prisoners, and, in short, that civil and quiet demeanor which is the charac-

teristic of true courage. "5. It is fit to declare enemies to the

country

"I. All those who endeavour to divert the national sentiment, either by promoting systems different from the existing constitution, or by exciting discord and ill-will among the citizens.

"II. All those who shall endeavour to mix up crime under any form or pretext, with the cause of the constitution, or to sully its purity by any manner of means.

"III. All those who shall attempt to diminish the respect for the royal and legislative authority, or shall be wanting in it themselves.

"IV. All those who shall present any obstacles to the execution of the laws, and the discipline of the army, and in general

to public order.

" 6. Provided always, that if the cases referred to in the preceding article shall reach to actual crime or misdemeanor, the guilty persons shall be punished with all the rigour of the laws; and even if they do not reach to that point, they shall be punished with the contempt and disgrace which always follow those who do not love their country, and who favour even involuntary the views of its enemies.

The Neapolitan army in the field is divided into two great commands; the first is entrusted to Lieutenant-General PEPE, and occupies the Abruzzi. This corps d'armee is composed of 40 battalions and some squadrons. Majors General Rulfo, Verdinois, &c., hold

brigades in it.

The second corps, which is the most considerable, is commanded by Lieutenant-General Baron CARASCOSA. contains three divisions of Infantry, under the command of General Filangieri, Prince of Satriano, and Lieutenant-Generals Barons Ambrosio and Arcovito.

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Arcovito. This corps d'armee has 70 battalions of troops of the line and civic guards, and 30 squadrons of cavalry. The command of the cavalry is entrusted to the Duke of Rocca Romana, who has under his command Field-Marshal Prince Campana, and the Marquis de Suliana. The latter is brother of the Princess of Castel-Cicala.

Lieutenant-General Baron Bedrinelli commands the artillery; and Field-Marshal Escamande, the engineers; General Florestan Pepe is Major-Gene-

ral of the army.

In the meantime an Austrian army nominally of 60,000 men, but effectively of only 42,000 has advanced to the Neapolitan frontier, and its General has issued the following document:

PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL FRIMONT.

"Neapolitans!—At this moment, when the army placed under my orders sets foot upon the frontiers of the kingdom, I feel myself bound to declare to you frankly and openly what is the object of my operations.

"A deplorable revolution, since the month of July last, has troubled your internal tranquillity, and dissolved those amicable ties which can subsist between neighbouring States only upon the fundamental condition of a reciprocal confidence.

"Your King has caused his royal and paternal voice to be heard among his subjects. He has forewarned you of the horrors of useless war—of a war which no one desires to wage upon your soil, and which can only fall upon you as the con-

sequence of your own actions.

"The ancient and faithful allies of the kingdom have, on their part, also addressed you. They have duties to fulfil towards their subjects; but even your real and durable felicity is not alien from their views. That felicity you will never find in the path of rebellion, and by abandoning your duties. Reject voluntarily a production which is foreign from your hearts, and confide in your King; your interests and his are inseparably united.

"In passing the limits of the kingdom, no hostile intention guides our footsteps; the army under my command will regard and will treat as friends, all Neapolitans who are faithful subjects of their King and friends of tranquillity; it will, throughout, observe the most rigorous discipline, and will only view as enemies those who shall

oppose them as enemies.

"Neapolitans! Hear the voice of your King, and that of his friends, who are also yours. Reflect on all the disasters that you will entail upon yourselves by a vain resistance. Be persuaded that the illusory idea with which your enemies—the enemies of order and tranquillity—are endeavouring to delude you, can never become the source of your prosperity."

The Austrians have since advanced, with little opposition, into the mountainous district of the Abruzzi, as far as Aquila, and at the time of our going to press, there are various reports of engagements, but no official details,

PIEDMONT.

A glorious revolution has taken place in Piedmont, whose inhabitants the congress at Vienna delivered over to the

King of Sardinia.

On the 11th, the king published a proclamation, in which he deplored the defection of the garrison of Alexandria, and other troops, and announced his confidence in the fidelity of his people, and of the regiments of Turin.

In the evening of the 12th, the King at the conclusion of a council, which was held on the arrival of his minister for foreign affairs, took the resolution of abdicating, and of transmitting the crown to his brother, the Duke de Genevois. But this prince being at that time on his journey towards Modena, whither he was going to meet the King of Naples, his father-in-law, the provisional exercise of the sovereign authority was confided to Prince Carignano, under the title of Regent.

On the 13th, the Regent, Prince of Carignano, after having taken the counsel of the municipality of Turin, proclaimed the constitution of the Cortes of Cadiz as the law of the state, and on the 14th, the Prince organized a

junta of government.

"CHARLES ALBERT, PRINCE OF CARIG-

NANO, REGENT." "The urgency of the circumstances in which his Majesty the King, Victor Emmanuel, has appointed us Regent of the kingdom, though the right of succession does not belong to us—the desire, so strongly manifested by the people for a constitution conformable to that which governs Spain, induces us to satisfy, as far as may depend on us, what the chief safety of the kingdom now evidently requires, and to adhere to the general wish which has been expressed with unspeakable ardour. The Spanish Constitution shall, therefore, be promulgated and observed as the law of the state, with the modifications which may be made by the national representation, in concert with the King.

"We have thought proper to nominate, until the meeting of the national parliament, a provisional junta of fifteen, as well for receiving the oath which we shall make to the Constitution, as for participating with us in the deliberations which, according to the terms of the Constitution, will require the intervention of the parliament.

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"This junta is composed of the following

individuals :-"Agosti, Chevalier, Advocate for the oor of Alexandria; Di Baroli, Marquis Tancredi; Di Breme, Marquis; Bruno (Augustini) Advocate; Della Cisterna, Prince; Costos, President of the Court of Appeal; Ghilini, Marquis; Sano, Counsellor of State; Mogenta Pio; Marentini, Canon; D'Oncieux, Marquis; Placenza Collaterial Pareto (Augustini) Marquis; Serra di Albuguano, Count ; Serra Giorlamo, Marquis.

With the advice of our council we have

ordered as follows :-

"Art. 1. Full and entire amnesty is given for every political act which has hitherto taken place, on condition that, from the date of the present proclamation, all persons return to order, and yield obedience to the directions which they may receive from us.

2. " As it is of importance to remove all marks which may excite discord among the citizens and the troops, it is hereby strictly prohibited to hoist colours and wear cockades of a different form or colour from those which have hitherto distinguished the Piedmontese nation, under the government of the august House of

"Those who contravene this article shall be punished as disturbers of public tran-

"3. The act of abdication of his Majesty Victor Emmanuel shall be published

with the present decree.

"4. As soon as the provisional junta, which is to supply the place of the national parliament until it be convoked, is nominated, a day shall be fixed for the troops to take a solemn oath to us and the consti-

"5. Meanwhile all the civil, judicial, and military authorities are required to remain at their posts, and to perform their functions with that increased attention to fidehty and punctuality which the circumstances and existing wants of the country require. "CHARLES ALBERT."

Turin, March 14.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL, by the grace of

God, King of Sardinia, of Cyprus and Jerusalem, Duke of Savoy, &c.

"Amidst the vicissitudes which have agitated a great part of our past life, and which have insensibly exhausted our strength and our health, we have frequently contemplated the abdication of the throne.

"To this idea, which we have always entertained, was joined the considerations presented to us by the constantly increasing difficulties in public affairs at the present time, our constant desire having always been to do every thing which might contribute to the happiness of our beloved people.

"Having now determined to accomplish this design, we have resolved, after hearing our Council of State, to choose and nominate Regent of our dominions, our wellbeloved cousin, Prince Charles Amadens Albert of Savoy, Prince of Carignano, consequently confering on him all our authority.

"And by this act of our royal and free will, our council being heard, we declare-

"That reckoning from the 13th of March current we irrevocably renounce the crown, and in the same manner the exercise of our rights of sovereignty, as well over the territories we actually possess as those which by treaties or otherwise may fall to us by right of succession.

SPAIN.

Nothing in the history of nations has been more glorious than the present position of Spain. Her political philosophers have produced a constitution which is the object of the admiration and imitation of the whole world; and in the midst of conflicting interests her people maintain a dignified repose.

The king practised some manœuvres at the end of February, suddenly dismissed his ministers, and made a speech to the Cortes without ministerial participation: but this flirting produced no All Europe calculates, ebullition. however on Spain and Portugal making common cause with the Neapolitans and Piedmontese. The despots must be repulsed to their strong holds amidst the ignorance of their own slaves.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON, With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

Feb. 25. T the Old Bailey sessions 19 prisoners received sentence of death, 3 for uttering forged notes, and 4 of the party convicted at the last sessions of rescuing the men from the gaoler of Clerkenwell prison. Six were sentenced to be transported for life, 5 for 14 years, 43 for 7 years, and 44 to be imprisoned for various terms, including the 3 remaining of the rescue party, who were sentenced to MONTHLY MAG. No 352.

12 months' imprisonment, and to be twice

publicly whipped.

- 26. A court of Common Council held, when it was resolved to establish a society for the prosecution of felons.

27. Lord Althorpe brought a bill into the House of Commons for the recovery in the county courts of debts under £15.

A fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. J. and C. Butler in Gutter-lane, Cheapside, when the whole, which extended 2 N

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from Gutter-lane nearly into Foster-lane, were totally consumed, with the two adjoining houses: the backs of six houses in Cheapside were also damaged.

Mar. 1. A handsome silver vase, presented by some inhabitants of Fulham to Alderman Wood, in testimony of their "admiration and esteem for his conduct during the prosecution of the Queen."

— 5. A committee was formed in the House of Commons to enquire into the causes of the distresses of the agriculturists.

The royal pardon granted to Fredk. White, a youth under formal order for exe-His interesting appearance had excited the benevolent attention of Mr. Sheriff Waithman, who on examining into the case, discovered that a drunken prosecutor, who at the Old Bailey swore that he was sober, had seized White among a crowd of spectators at a fire, on a charge of picking his pocket. The Sherift's diligence in prosecuting the inquiry brought forward a train of evidence which demonstrated the innocence of White, and the result was his free pardon. This case has excited considerable public interest, and has proved the high probability that too many ignorant and unprotected persons are the victims of the glorious uncertainty of the law; and that better protection ought to be afforded to persons under criminal prosecution than the forms of courts at present admit. If the multitude of prisoners do not allow and the form of proceedings do not permit a sufficient time for the investigation of each case, a sufficient opportunity to the accused to bring forward their witnesses, and these evils cannot be remedied, the secretary of state's office, or some other establishment, ought to become a court of appeal, and the royal prerogative of pardon ought to be constantly at work. But in all cases juries ought not to convict in issues of life and liberty, except on the clearest and most positive testimony-testimony such as by no possibility can lead to the conviction of an innocent man.

- 6. Mr. Maberly's motion in the House for a reduction of the army expenditure, which was lost by 109 against 83.

- 7. Mr. Plunkett's bill read the first time in the house of Commons for Catholic emancipation.

— 8. A public meeting was held at Uxbridge, to petition parliament to take into their consideration the necessity of equalizing the criminal code.

— 12. Mr. Hume's motion for a reduction of 19,000 men from the army list: and no less than sixteen divisions took place during the discussion.

- 17. News arrived of a revolution having taken place in Piedmont, which ended in the abdication of the King and the proelemation of the Spanish constitution. The French funds fell 6 per cent. and the English 4 per cent.

agreed, nearly unanimously, to the report of a committee, declaring that Sir William Curtis had held large and improper balances, as receiver of orphan dues on coals, and that in future the said dues should be paid by a collector direct to the City.

— 21. Mr. Western moved in the House of Commons for the repeal of the last additional duty on malt, which produces upwards of 2,000,000 per annum; and though opposed by ministers, carried his motion by a majority of 24. In the course of the debate, Lord Folkestone was cheered in declaring in effect that it was impossible and impolitic to continue to pay the interest of the national debt.

MARRIED.

W. Dudley, csq. of London, to Miss Anna Sophia Steele of Croydon.

Henry Baynes Ward, esq. to Miss Harriett Ann Davies of Portland place.

Mr. George Spooner, of High-street, Whitechapel, to Miss Ann Eliza Sleap, of Brentford.

Ambrose John Baptist Francis Bourden, esq. of Rio de Janeiro, to Mrs. A. Russel, of Old Fish-street.

John Watton, esq. of Guildford-street, Russell-square, to Miss Harriett Maria Ludlow, of Cowley-street, Westminster.

Mr. James Rutland, of Oxford-street, to Miss Eliza Singer Adcock, of Prince'sstreet, Cavendish-square.

Mr. S. C. Norris, of Little Moorgate, to Miss Mary Grellier, of Wormwood

Mr. Thomas Pearce, of Long-acre, to Miss Jemima Appleton, of Ludgate-street.

George W. Sanders, esq. of Lincoln'sinn, to Miss Georgiana Frances Griffith, of Pall mall.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. W. C. Coles, of the Lancers, to Miss Buller, of Down, Kent.

At St. George's, Queen-square, the Rev. James Venables, of Buckland Newton, Dorsetshire, to Miss Mary Caroline Lewis.

Mr. T. G. Beasant, of Lawrence Pountney-lane. to Miss Mary Anne Gunner, of

Mr. William Pettit, of Chapel-street, Bedford-row, to Miss Jane Smallman, of

Rodney-street, Pentonville.
Mr, William Morison, of Hammersmith,
to Miss Catherine Agatter, of Deptford.

Thomas Smith, esq. of Russell-square, to Miss Addison, of Hornby-house, near

Robert Willis, esq. to Miss Jane A'Court Tucker, of John-street, Bedford-row.

William Colborne Towers, esq. of Queen Ann-street, to Miss Emma Barnadeston Yates, of Solihull, Warwickshire.

Anthony William Johnson Deane, esq. to Miss Sarah Eliza Stable, of Hanover-street, Hanover-square.

George Wilkins, esq. of St. George's Somersetshire 11,

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Somersetshire, to Miss Emma Juliana Robinson, of Baker-street, Portman-square. At Croydon, the Rev. W. H. Hales,

A.M. to Miss Anne Caroline Coles.

Mr. John Cotterell, of Warfield, Berks, to Mrs. Chipperfield, of Kensington.

Mr. John Richardson, of the Kent-road, to Miss Sarah Mead, of Great Burstead Grange, Billericay, Essex.

Mr. Henry Garling, of Little Jamesstreet, Bedford-row, to Miss Bayly of

Redbourn Vicarage, Herts.

Mr. S. Hawkins, of Colney, Herts, to Miss Lucy Ann Wilkinson, of Devereauxcourf, Strand.

John Allen, jun. esq. of Nicholas-lane, Lumbard-street, to Miss Louisa Stacey.

Mr. John Caving, of Craven-street, to

Miss Watton, of Chertsey.
Mr. William Wyatt, of King-street, to Miss Frances Wilson Finch, of Redheath, Herts.

DIED.

At Manor-house, Peckham, 67, S. Maxey, esq. late of Aldersgate-street.

On Denmark-hill, Camberwell, 59, J. J.

Smith, esq. of Watford.

In York-place, City-road, 69, George Jacob Genslin, esq. late of Balham-hill, deservedly regretted.

Mrs. Sarah Kynaston, of Milk-street. At Croydon, 35, Jane, wife of Joshua

Ryle, esq. highly esteemed and lamented. At Wimbledon, the Rev. Edmund Hill, of Guildford, rector of Fenny Compton, Warwickshire.

At Hampstead, Mr. Peter Elmsby John-

In the King's-road, Chelsea, 23, Augustus Barney, esq.

In Dover-street, 35, Mr. Charles Clarke, of Salter's-hall-court.

lu Dean-street, Soho, Col. Hamlet Wade, C.B.

In Manor-street, Chelsea, Hannah, wife of Rt. Barker, esq.

In Bolton-row, Viscount Chetwynd, clerk to the privy council.

At Woolwich, 82, Lieut. Gen. George Rochford. chief fire master to the Royal

At Brighton, Susanna, wife of J. M. Raikes, esq. of Portland-place.

Francis Young, esq. of the in rolment

office, Chancery-lane.

Mrs. North, widow of Percival North, esq. of New Bridge-street, an eminent tea-dealer.

John Yenn, esq. F.A.S., nearly 40 years treasurer and trustee of the Royal Academy, a director of Greenwich Hospital, and one of the receivers of the late King's rents, by whom he was greatly respected for his integrity.

In Upper Gower street, 61, Mrs. Ince, widow of John I. esq. president of the Is-

land of Barbadoes.

At Maidenhead-bridge, 30, Nicholas

Pocock, esq, late of Great George-street Westminster, and an eminent marine painter, whose works have done great credit to the British school in this truly British department of art.

In Chatham-place, 69, Richard Winstunley, esq. many years an eminent and

much respected auctioneer.

In Regent-street, Pall-mall, Henrietta Maria, daughter of Dr. Vetch.

In Byanstone-square, Miss Alexia Sarah Higgins.

In King-street, Bryanstone-square, 61, Mrs. Dowling.

In High-street, Islington, 28. Mrs. S. Dore da Costa, wife of Antonio Da C. esq. of Tokenhouse-yard, an eminent merchant.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury,

Mrs. Hannah Eliza Newson.

In Hatton-garden, J. Taunton, esq. surgeon to the City and Finsbury Dispen-saries, and the Truss Society. Mr. Taunton had long been distinguished as one of the most active medical practitioners in the metropolis. He was, however, one of those who opposed himself to the salutary practice of vaccination, and for tenaciously persisting in the variolous inoculation; he was some years since convicted of a misdemeanour, and suffered three months' imprisonment. Ultimately, he fell a victim to his professional zeal, in attending a patient labouring under an infectious fever, which in a few days caused his own death. In private life, he was a truly amiable man, and much respected by extensive connections.

At Camberwell, Mrs. Burbridge, late

of Southwark.

In Rathbone-place, aged 66, J. Goddard, esq. a celebrated swordsman. beat the Chevalier St. George, in a public assault at the Pantheon, about the year 1784.

In Somers Town, Richard Twiss, esq. at an advanced age, a gentleman long

known in the literary world. At Ham-house, near Richmond, the Right Hon. Wilbraham Tollemache, Earl of Dysart, Viscount Hunting-tower, Lord High Steward of Ipswich, &c. By the demise of this nobleman, his sister, the Right Hon. Lady Louisa Manners, becomes the representative of the ancient family of Tollemache, and succeeds to the titles, &c.

In Paradise-street, Lambeth, William Cragg, esq. under secretary to the Board of Agriculture, and long a valuable officer of that establishment.

In Lothbury, 66, Mr. Nathaniel Davies. a respectable solicitor and public spirited member of the Common Council.

At the Charter-house, Mary, wife of Thomas Ryder, esq.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, Edward Horne,

At New Brentford, 29, Mr. Thomas Somerset.

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At Clapham Common, 70, George Wiltshire, esq. many years master of a tavern in the City of London.

At Baron-house, Mitcham, 56, Mr. Dempster, a very eminent schoolmaster at that

place and at Brighton.

In Vere-street, Cavendish-square, 72, John Ibbotson, esq. many years conductor

In Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, 66, Mrs. Crompton, widow of John C. esq. of

In Portman-street, 64, Michael Bryan, esq. author of "the Dictionary of Painters and Engravers," a man of great activity and utility in promoting the success and progress of the Fine Arts, in which pursuits he acquired deserved respect and celebrity.

At Rose-villa, Hampton, 61, Edward Strettell, esq. late advocate-general to the

East India Company.

In Devonshire street, the Hon. Catherine Freemantle, widow of the late Lieut.

In the workhouse of Saint Giles in the Fields, the Rev. Mr. Platel, formerly of Trinity College Cambridge, Batchelor of Civil Law, and late curate of Lyss, in Hampshire. He possessed considerable attainments in classical and mathematical Hampshire. knowledge, but being out of employ during the last three years, he sunk into the most abject distress. His death was occasioned by a wound in the foot, which was too long neglected before he threw himself on the parish.

In Basinghall-street, Solomon Wadd, esq. an eminent surgeon. He was born in 1745, and was educated under the care of his maternal uncle, who on his death bequeathed him a small estate in Bedfordshire. He was educated at Gloucester, and put apprentice to a medical practitioner at Wor-In 1766, he came to London, and cester. became pupil to Mr. Pott at St. Bartholo-mew's-hospital, with whom he remained until he entered into business as a surgeon in Basinghall-street. In this place he has continued to practice with reputation and success for upwards of fifty years, and here he gained a moderate fortune. He became long ago a member of the corporation, and has been many years in the com-

mon council and deputy of his ward. He was a man of a most amiable disposition of conciliating manners, and popular ch. racter.

At Featherstone Cottage, Turnham Green the Lady of Sir John Carr, K.G. and C. of New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square, This amiable woman, formed by nature to adorn society, was withdrawn from it by: lingering illness of many years duration.

A few select friends only had the opportunity of knowing the virtues of her heart, the cheerfulness of her disposition (in spite of personal suffering,) and the extent of her intellectual attainments.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. J. T. Law, M A. is appointed to the chancellorship of Lichfield and Coventry.

Rev. John Townsend, to the living of Taunton, Saint James.

The Rev. Dr. Williams, to St. Matthew's Church, Liverpool.

Rev. Frederick Corsellis, M.A. to the

living of Fingrinhoe, Essex. Rev. Henry William Rous Birch, to the

vicarage of Yoxford, and rectory of Bed-

Rev. Sterling Moseley Westhorp to the vicarage of Sibton, with the chapel of Peasenhall.

Rev. R. R. Bloxham, B.A. appointed Master of the Classical School at Guileborough, Northamptonshire. Rev. Dr. Lawrence Gardener, to the

living of Saint Philips, Birmingham.

Rev. J. T. Law, to the mastership of St. John's Hospital, Litchfield.

Rev. Carew Thomas Elers, to the rectory

of Rishangles, Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Sissons appointed head master, and the Rev. Richard Thomas under master of the Free Grammar School at Lincoln.

Rev. William Henry Galfiders Mann, B.A. to the vicarage of Bowden, Cheshire. Rev. Richard Porter, to the Chapter Grammar School, Bristol.

Rev. J. Mayo, M.A. to the living of Ozle-

worth, Gloucestershire.

Rev. W. Jennings, to the living of Baydon, Wilts.

Rev. Matthew Barnet, to the vicarage of

North Willingham, Lincolnshire. Rev. C. Musgrove, M.A. to the vicarage of Whitkirk, Yorkshire.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM. THE Duke of Northumberland has recently set a meritorious example to the wealthy land-proprietors of the empire; commiserating the condition of his tenants he has reduced their rents 20 per cent.

An Infirmary is about to be erected at Sunderland, by subscription; Mr. Lambton, M.P. has given one hundred guineas.

Married.] Mr. Hays, to Miss Orrick; Mr. F. Robson Burdon, to Miss C. Cathey; Mr. J. Dawson, to Miss M. Maving Mr. F. Pearson, to Miss A. Benson : all of Newcastle .- Mr. W. Brown, of Dockwaysquare, North Shields, to Miss S. Richardson, of Stockport, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. R. Stephenson, to Miss J. Stewart, both of North Shields .- Mr. W.

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Foster, to Miss E. Lonsdale, both of Barnard-castle .- Mr. J. Bocherby, of Darling. ton, to Mrs. J. Kendrew, of Northallerton .- Mr. J. Fairless, to Miss Dean, both of Hescham .- Mr. Heslop, to Miss H. Wilson, both of Chester le-street .- Mr. J. Bell, of Brinckburn, to Miss A. Redhead, of the Lee, near Rothbury.—Mr. J. Browell, of Mickley, to Miss M. A. Bell, of Broom Houses, near Prudhoe.—Mr. Smith of Marsh House, to Miss J. Bryston, of Lovesome-hill.

Died.] At Newcastle, 57, Mr. J. Buchanan, deservedly respected.-At the Barras Bridge, 23, Mr. W. Manners.—At the North Shore, 42, Mr. F. Boyd, greatly regretted.—Mr. T. Kay.—Mr. R. Stokoe, of Gateshead, suddenly.—At the North Shore, 107, Elizabeth Dryden. — At the Ballast Hills, 32, Mrs. A. Laidlow. -In Percy-square, 59, Mr. E. Davison,

late of Alnwick.

At North Shields, 46, Mrs. C. Paterson. 43, Mrs. E. Alston.—88, Mrs. A. Manchester.-In Milburn-place, 66, Mrs. E. Kendley .- 73, Mrs. J. Potts .- 82, Mr. T. Morrison .- 20, Miss E. Arkell .- 46, Mrs. E. Elliot.—In Cambden-street, 76, Mr. R. Forrest.- In Church-street, 90, Mrs. J. H. B. Chalmer .- At South Shields, Mr. W. Crawford.

At Bishopwearmouth, 20, Miss J. Davidson.-96, Mr. W. Eltringham.-79, Mrs. Scurfield.

At Chester-le-street, 33, Mrs. Parkin-

son, much regretted.

At Chirton Grange, 73, Mrs. M. Usher. -At Grange Hill, near Bishop Auckland, 94, Mr. J. Spenceley .- At Bywell, Mr. W. H. Johnson, much lamented.—At Charlton, 78, Mrs. Dodd .- At Whitburn. 55, Mr. J. Surtees.—At Stokesley, 60, Mrs. T. Neesham.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. J. Armstrong, to Miss Thomlinson; Mr. J. Norman, jun. to Miss E. Rook: all of Carlisle.—Mr. R. Bendle, of Carlisle, to Miss E. D. Sutton, of Scotby .- Mr. L. Adamson, of Whitehaven, to Miss E. Wolmsley, of Penrith.—Mr. W. Carrick, to Miss S. Dennison; Mr. T. Grisdale, to Miss E. Charter: all of Penrith.-Mr. J. W. Wilks, of Wickton, to Miss A. Gibson, of Belfast.—Mr. W. Robinson, to Miss N. Martindale; Mr. J. Jenkinson, to Miss Whaiton: all of Cockermouth.—Mr. M. Laycock, to Miss Stephenson; Mr. T. Noble, to Miss A. Lewthwaite: all of Kendall .- Mr. J. Clarke, to Miss F. Urnon, both of Pew-

Died.] At Carlisle, 71, Mr. J. Brown.-76, Mrs. M. Penrith.—Mr. J. Penrith.—In Rosemary-lane, 58, Mr. J. Patten.—In Botchergate, 75. Mr. A. Bell.—72, Mrs. M. Phillips, much and deservedly re-

At Rickerby, 42, Mr. J. Peel.-At

Browheed, near Longtown, 81, Mr. J. Paisley.—At Hayton, 45, Mrs. N. Hetherington.—88, Mrs. M. Hetherington.—At Blackwell, Thomas Routledge, esq. late of London, much respected.

YORKSHIRE.

At the York assizes 25 prisoners received sentence of death; 18 were transported. two for life, three for 14 years, and 13 for 7 years; 8 imprisoned for various periods, one for 5 years; 20 acquitted upon trial; one acquitted of murder on the ground of insanity; 8 no bills, or discharged by proclamation.

The merchants, manufacturers, and woolstaplers of Leeds lately agreed to petition the House of Commons against the Wool-tax.

Eight hundred persons owners of 250,000 acres of land, in the neighbourhood of Beverley, lately forwarded a petition to the House of Commons, praying for relief.

Lord John Russel's bill for conferring the elective franchise on the scot and lot inhabitants of Leeds, has lost much of its salutary effect by an amendment of Mr. S. Wortley, by which the right of voting has been restricted to the inhabitants of houses rated at more than £20 per annum; this it is said will reduce the number of voters in this immense town to less than 1000.

Married.] Mr. M. Hedley, to Miss S. Threadgold; Mr. Green, to Miss M. Gunnie; Mr. Chaffer, to Miss A. Crosskell: all of Hull.—Mr. W. Wilkinson, of Hull, to Miss Marshall, of Sheffield.—Mr. R. Sharp, to Miss S. Napkin; Mr. J. Wood, to Miss L. Lee; Ensign T. Kitchingman, of the First West York Militia, to Miss C. Autey; Mr. T. Hall, to Miss M. Mathers; Mr. S. Smith, to Miss Brownridge: all of Leeds.—Mr. W. Braithwaite, of Leeds, to Miss A. Shuttleworth, of Wake-field.—Mr. Stephenson, to Miss M. Evers, both of Wakefield.—Mr. R. Bayley, to Miss S. Cheney, both of Sheffield.—Mr. C. Bromley, to Miss R. Edwards, both of Halifax .- Mr. J. lngham, to Miss E. Lamb, both of Bradford.—Mr. A. Atkinson, of Beverley, to Miss Parkin, of Poppleton. Mr. S. Hall, of Bridlington Quay, to Miss S. Field, of Flambro. - George Knowles, esq. of Lucan House, to Miss A. Wormald, of York .- Mr. W. Hyde, of Barnsley, to Miss Locke.-Mr. J. Birkett, of Goole, to Miss E. Westerdale, of Hull. Died.] At York, 93, Mrs. Overend, widow of G. O. esq.

At Hull, 76, Mrs. L. Jenkinson .- 91, Mrs. M. Duncan.

At Leeds, 37, Mrs. Mand, greatly re-etted.—Mrs. Blackburn.—In School gretted.—Mrs. Close, Mr. J. Blackey, suddenly.—Mr. M. Hay.—20, Miss M. Wood.—At an advanced age, Mr. W. Dobson.

At Huddersfield, 70, Mrs. Mundell. At Halifax, 62, the Rev. Sir Thomas Horton, bart.-72, Mr. N. Barrett, of Haley-hill,

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Haley-hill, deservedly lamented.—Mr. R. Edwards, greatly regretted.—Mr S. Hodgson, sen.

At Doncaster, 84, Mr. W. Morley .- 21,

Miss M. Belcher.

At Beverley, 63, Lenyns B. Barnard

esq.

At Summergangs, Mrs. Jackson.—At Cottingham, 83, Mrs. S. Carr.—At Shipley, Mrs. Mann, suddenly.—At Dinnington, Mary, widow of Robert Althorpe, esq.—At Mixenden, 76, Mr. S. Garforth, much respected.—At Horsforth, 62, Mrs. Chapman, deservedly regretted.—At Larchfield, 39, Thomas Nevins, M. D.

LANCASHIRE.

A public meeting was lately held at Manchester to address Sir Francis Burdett on his recent sentence by the King's Bench; when a very energetic address

was unanimously agreed to.

A meeting of reformers at Manchester lately took place at the Union Rooms to consider of the best means of raising such a subscription for Mr. Huut, as would indemnify the losses he had sustained in the cause of the public; Mr. Rose in the Chair. The Meeting was unanimous in their resolutions.

Most honourable to the charitable feelings of the people of Liverpeol is the following statement of poor children gratuitously educated in that town:—

By the Establishment, are - 3663
By the Dissenters - - - 8051
The annual expense of the different Establishments amounts to 6739l. The Sunday School Union have on their books the names of about 4000 persons. The numbers educated by the

Wesleyans, are about - - 2415
Catholics - - - - 500
Quakers - - - - 415
Scotch Kirk - - - 260
Unitarians - - - - 277

The largest school in Liverpool is that of the Wesleyans, which has 510 children.

Married.] Mr. T. Scholfield, to Miss S. Platt; Mr. E. B. Bailey, to Miss Andrews: all of Manchester.—Mr. J. Mawson, to Miss A. Gibson, both of Charlton-row.-Mr. B. Rawson, of Manchester, to Miss M. Gibson, of Strangeways. - Mr. B. Stocks, of Manchester, to Miss M. Dutton, of Liverpool .- Mr. P. Holliday, to Miss Robinson, of Great Crosshall-street; Mr. T. Whelter, to Miss A. G. Walker; Mr. J. Newnes, to Miss M. Jones, of Christian-street; Mr. R. Job, to Miss E. Keightley: all of Liverpool .- Mr. T. Wright of Liverpool, to Miss S. Siddley, of Ollerton. Mr. B. Dobson, of Bolton, to Miss F. E. Skelton, of Fickhill .- Mr. J. Ashton, of W'arrington, to Miss E. Ashton, of Liverpa ol .- Mr. J. Cockes, of Little Bolton, to Mi ss M. Lomax, of Heswall.—The Rev. . Scholefield, of Hulme, to Miss C. Wa ker, of Manchester.

Died.] At Manchester, in Brazen Nosestreet, 66, Mr. J. H. Nixen, greatly regretted.—In Hauging Ditch, Mr. S. Deville, much and deservedly lamented.

At Salford, 33, Mr. J. Barlow-Miss Scholes, highly and deservedly esteemed.

At Liverpool, 72, Mr. J. Brand.—In Byrom-street, 74, Mr. O. Taylor.—In Clayton-square, Miss S. Preston, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—In Old Hall-street, 62, Mrs. S. Coldwell.—In Gerard-street, 27, Mr. J. Blundell.—In Paradise-street, Mr. W. R. Clark.—In Ranelagh-place, 88, Thomas Golightly, esq.—38, Mr. J. Vigneaux.

At Hulme, 49, Mrs. A. Markland, deservedly regretted.—At Didsbury, Mrs. Gregory, greatly lamented.—At Chorlion, Mr. G. Foster, much respected.

CHESHIRE.

A Whig Club, which includes several noble, honourable, and respectable names, has lately been formed at Chester; a place which hitherto has been too inimical to liberal political principles.

Six hundred occupiers of land in this county lately forwarded a petition to the House of Commons, complaining of distress

and praying relief.

Married.] Mr. A. Jones, of Chester, to Miss Fisher, of Wrexham.—The Rev. Chas. K. Prescot, of Stockport, to Miss E. O. Warre, of Taxal Lodge.—John Lidster, of Stockport, to Miss E. Ferns, of Mellor.—Mr. W. Gouldon, of Stockport, to Miss R. M. Oswald, of Rochdale.—Mr. G. Marris, of Congleton, to Miss S. Murrol, late of Liverpool.—Mr. Briscoe, of Parkgate, to Miss Rogers, of Neston.—Mr. W. Smith, of Onston, to Miss Pickering, of Norley.

Died.] At Chester, in Duke-st. Mrs. Parry.
—In Lower Bridge-street, Mrs. Robinson,
widow of Mr. Colin. R.—Mr. W. Francis.—
In Grey Friars, 60, Edward Ommaney
Wrench, esq. late Lieut. Col. Flintshire
Militia.—Mr. W. Cortney, of the Corpora-

tion .- Mrs. C. Foley.

At Frankby, 51, J. Upton.—At Halton. Mrs. Pickering.—At Harford, 78, Mrs. H. Ryder..

The Market-place at Derby is now brilliantly illuminated at night, by gas. A beautiful column, or rather candelabrum, in imitation of the autique, is erected in the centre of it, which supports the ornamental lantern.

The custom of having assize balls is about to be abolished at Derby, the High Sheriff having called upon the nobility and gentry of the county to post-pone them to the King's birth-day, as a more proper time for amusement.

Married.] Mr. J. B. Newbold, of Matlock Bath, to Miss Hawkridge, of Derby.

—Mr. J. Wormsley, to Miss S. Lee, both of Chesterfield.—Mr. J. Bagshaw, of Chapel en le Frith, to Miss S. Goodall, of Smithy

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Smithy Door .- Mr. W. Ratcliff, of Stanton by Bridge, to Miss Fisher, of Swarkstone. Mr. W. Wass, of Matlock Bath, to Miss M. Holman, of Lee Mill.

Died.] At Derby, Mrs. E. Trafford, de-

servedly lamented.

At Buxton, 75, Mrs. Goodwin. At Ashborne, 22, Ensign John Souter, late of the 103rd regt .- At Spring Wood, 66, Charles Burton, esq. — At Aston, 38, Mrs. Smith, greatly regretted.—At Ockbrook, 88, Mr. T. Rossell, justly esteemed and lamented .- At Alvaston, Mr. W. Lees. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A meeting of the distressed frame work knitters of Nottingham lately took place, when several very just and sensible reso-

lations were passed.

Married.] Mr. R. Jefferies, to Miss J. Moor; Mr. Marshall, to Miss Oldknow; Mr. Elnor, of Warsergate, to Miss Gregory; Mr. Brotherton, to Miss Bennett: all of Nottingham .- Mr. G. Langford, of Clifton, to Miss E. Quinton, of Nottingham .- Mr. J. Torr, of Basford, to Mrs. Ward, of Nottingham.-Mr. R. Cook, to Miss M. Elsam, of Southwell.

Died.] At Nottingham, in George-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Newman .- In Broad-lane, Paddock, 42, Mrs. Morris.— In Bridlesmithgate, Mrs. Barks.—Mrs. Daykin .-- In Parliament-street, 62, Mr. J. Roe, greatly regretted.—In Bottle-lane, 51, Mr. Day .- In Milton-street, Mr. J. Bilbie, suddenly .- In Postern-place, 60, Mr. J. Ellis, suddenly .- In Park-row, 73,

Mr. W. King.

At Newark, 83, Mrs. A. Clark .- Mrs. Wallace .- Mrs. Wilson .- 80, Mr. Z. Ball. -83, Mrs. Hibbert .-- 80, Mrs. Thorpe.-

Mr. T. Derry, Mr. J. Parkinson. At New Radford, 50, Mrs. M. Pipes, greatly regretted .- At Bingham, 88, Mr. T. Chettle .- At Besthorpe, at an advanced age, Mrs. Wilson.—At Swinderby, 83, the Rev. J. Chambers, suddenly. At Old Radford, 44, Mr. G. Holmes.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Peniston, of Lincoln, to Miss S. Pilley, of Torksey Lock .- Mr. E. Woodthorpe, of Boston, to Miss J. A. Toynton, of Spilsby.—Mr. J. Wentworth, to Miss E. Sharp, both of Spalding .- Mr. E. Pridden, of Horncastle, to Miss M. Vickers, of Liverpool.

Died. At Lincoln, 83, Mrs. Hodson. At Grimsby, 21, Miss E. Grimsby. At Spalding, 72, Mrs. M. Fairchild, one

of the Society of Friends.

The Rev. John Dymoke, 64, rector of Brinkhill .- At Roxby, 78, Mr. T. Hornsby.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND. A number of the woolcombers of Loughborough have entered into a subscription to assist persons suffering imprisonment for alleged political offences.

Married] Mr. Postlewaite, to Miss

Crick: Mr. W. Harrison, to Miss S. Abel, of Sanveygate: all of Leicester.-Mr. C. Wall, of Nailstone, to Miss J. Stafford, of Hinckley. - Mr. Alcock, to Miss E. Blyth, both of Uppingham. - Mr. Vanderplank, of Long Buckby, to Miss King of Leicester .- Mr. J. Britten, of Eaton, to Miss M. Wood, of Welford.

Died. At Leicester, in Charles-street, Mrs. E. Black, deservedly regretted.—In High-street, 63, Mrs. Weston .- 64, Rev. J. Dea , deservedly esteemed and

regretted.

At Loughborough, 35, Mr. T. Dean, deservedly regretted .- 74, Mrs. Britain.

At Hinckley, 57, Mr. R. Hudson.

At Earl Shilton, 83, Mr. T. Shipman, late of London.—At Sileby, 49, Mr. J. Wilkin's, jun.—At Gumley, Mr. B. Simons, sen .- At Hathern, 29, Mr. J. Throne .- At Langham, 75, Mrs. Royce.—At Rothley, Mr. Leake.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married] Mr. W. Jackson, of Litchfield, to Miss Bradburne, of Pipe-hill .-- Mr. W. Hill, of Litchfield, to Miss J. Griffin, of Pipe-hill.-The Rev. H. Jones, of Tamworth, to Miss Thompson, of Coburghplace, Weymouth.—Mr. J. Gosling, to Miss E. Holme, both of Lane End .- Mr. S. Salt, of Hammerwich, to Miss A. Lawrence, of Litchfield .- Mr. J. Powner, of Stoke upon Trent, to Miss M. Ridge, of Draycoth.

Died.] At Litchfield, in the Close, Mrs.

Pope.—21, Miss M. Haywood.

At Wolverhampton, in the Square, Mr. L. Devey. - Mrs. E. Elwall, greatly la-

At Huntley, Mrs. Helen Sneyd .- At Barlaston-hall, Thomas Mills, esq.—At Brampton-house, Miss F. Swinnerton.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A great number of the respectable inhabitants of Birmingham lately assembled together to celebrate the emancipation of Naples.

Married.] Mr. W. Standish, to Miss Butler, both of Warwick.-Mr. J. Singleton, of Suffolk-street, to Mrs. F. Booth, of Smallbrook-street; Mr. W. Bradnock, to Miss J. Venables, both of Church-street; Mr. W. Giles, to Miss F. Moore; Mr. G. Yates, to Miss S. Parks, of Bath-row; Mr. J. Machen, to Miss J. Barrows: all of Birmingham. - Mr. J. Aston, of King's Norton, to Miss M. Jee, of Aston .- Mr. J. Suckling, of Dale End, to Miss E. Ho . man, of Lea Mill.—Swinfen Jervis, esq. of Darlaston, to Miss J. Roberts, of Esher.-Mr. W. Lowe, of Codsall, to Miss S. Welch, of Small Heath.

Died.] At Birmingham, in St. Paul'ssquare, 58, Mrs. E. Hartshorn.-In Newstreet, 46, Mr. J. George.—In Edgebastonstreet, Mrs. A. Payn.-In Moor-street, Mrs. E. Atkins, greatly respected.—56, Mr. J. Heptinstall.—In Dale End, 38, Mr.

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T. Watson. -38, Mrs. E. Jorden. -In Paradise-street, 21, Miss B. Grimoult, justly esteemed and regretted.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, 51, Mr. W.

At Offchurch, 73, Mr. W. Snow.—At Darlaston, 73, Mrs. E. Hill, greatly regretted.-At Moor Cottage, Handsworth, Mrs. C. E. Schneider .- 69, the Rev. J. Berry, universally regretted.—At Tidding-

ton, 78, Mr. Stanley.

In his 71st year, at Birchfield-house, near Birmingham, Mark Sanders, Esq. whose loss his family and friends have much to lament, while the public sympathy will not be withheld from a character of such well-merited reputation. His benevolence urged him on to benefactions of every kind in the sphere of life in which he moved, and it was not limited by any narrow calculations, nor marked by ostentatious display. Throughout a long course of vigilant and active exertion in his commercial pursuits, by which he created his own affluence, his old established connexions either at home or abroad, will bear willing testimony to the sound probity of his mind, which disdained to stoop to those little arts which custom but too frequently authorizes. His habits were too retired and domestic to suffer him to take any prominent part in the momentous public affairs of his day, yet his political opinions were such as accorded with the soundest principles of patriotism and christianity. Sincerity was the touch-stone of his good opinion, and where he believed this to exist, his right hand of fellowship was freely extended. In short such a combination of diligence, integrity, gentleness, domestic affection, generosity, and un-bounded goodwill, is rarely concentrated in so exemplary a degree as it was in this amiable and meritorious character.

SHROPSHIRE.

A meeting of the Agriculturists was lately held at Shrewsbury, when it was resolved, that the distress under which agriculture labours is occasioned by excessive taxation, and the existing Corn Bill; for by the latter, the importation of foreign grain is permitted, under bond, even if the price in our own markets is not 10s.; and if our markets exceed that price, the warehoused foreign grain is poured into the market, 40 per cent. cheaper than it can be grown in this country. A Petition to Par-liament for relief was agreed upon. It, however, is to be regretted that the landed interest so zealously back the ministers in the late wicked and unnecessary wars against liberty; the costs of which folly and injustice they now grumble to pay. They ought to consider the desolation their wars carried among the victims of Europe; and should not wonder if they now find themselves under the judgment of Provi-

Married.] Mr. Davis, to Miss Roberts, both of Oswestry.-Mr. W. Wheeler, of Cleobury Mortimer, to Miss M. Pheysey, of Hopton.-Mr. R. Cross, of Harley Tower, to Miss S. Woolrich, of Little Ness.—Mr. Sides, of Croedygo, to Miss Sides, of Domgay.—Mr. Dawes, of Ketley Farm, to Miss E. Tudor, of Oaken Gates,

Died.] At Shrewsbury, in Frankewell, 38, Miss A. Meighen.—In Castle Foregate, Mr. S. Johnstone, respected.

At Oswestry, Mr. T. Evans, suddenly. At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Clark, widow of Mr. Pensam C. much respected.

At Prescott, Mrs. Morris, widow of the Rev. D. M. of Baschurch.—At Lynn, Mrs. Allsop .- At Knockin, Mr. Birch .- At Hales Owen, 80, Walter Woodcock, esq. a justice of the peace.-Mrs. Woodcock.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Mr. John Tovey, schoolmaster of Stourport, has written in the space of a sixpence, the 100th psalm, the creed, and the Lord's prayer, without any abbreviation, together with his name and the date of the year!

Married.] Mr. W. Hancocks, of Whitbourn, to Miss S. Towers, of Ludlow .-Mr. Jas. Devey, of Hurcott Mills, to Miss H. Leigh, late of Birmingham.-Mr. T. Davies, of the Firs, near Dudley, to Miss M. Parker, of Broadwell-house.

Died.] At Worcester, 75, Rear Adml. West.-In College Green, Elizabeth, widow of Randolph Marriott, esq.

At Alderminster, 83, Mr. P. Smith.-At Kyrewood-house, Mrs. C. M. Wheeler, of Nash Court, Shropshire.

HEREFORDSIHRE.

Married.] Mr. Hoddell, of Hereford, to Miss A. Weaver, of Mansel Lacy.-Mr. G. Davis, of King's Caple, to Miss S. Benett, of New Mills.

Died.] At Leominster, 36, Frederick

Allen, esq. At Stoke Bliss, Miss E. Green, late of Ashford-hall .- At Duless Court, William Parry, esq.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The Peace Society recently established in Gloucester, has put into circulation an interesting and affectionate address to the inhabitants, explaining the nature, principles, and terms of their institution.

Mr. Day, Chairman to the Cirencester Agricultural Association, in a letter to Lord Liverpool, says-"I can state with confidence, that there is not so much paid for agricultural labour in this county as was seven years ago by 15,000,000l. aunually; and admitting that the labourers lay out half their earnings in bread (which I know to be nearly correct,) then it follows that 7,500,000l. are annually lost to the tradesman and manufacturer, in consequence of their inability to become purchasers.'

Married.] Mr. Humpidge, of Tewkes-

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bury, to Miss Frankis, of Eastgate-street, Gloucester.—Mr. S. Stocker, to Miss S. Rogers; Mr. C. Emlstring, to Miss J. Mills, of Clarence-row, Kingsdown: Mr. W. Wallis, to Miss Lydia Clarkson: all of Bristol. Mr. G. Heywood, of Bristol, to Miss M. Burton.—Mr. H. Child, of Bristol, to Miss F. Thomas, of Tenby.—Mr. L. Taylor, to Miss Bolton, both of Clifton.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. J. Norman, much and deservedly regretted. — Mrs. Spencer, wife of Mr. Chas. S.—46, Mr. F.

Reeves.

At Bristol, John Page, esq. senior alderman.—Samuel Henderson, esq.—60, Mrs. A.Dezel.—In Merchant-street, Mrs. Fetherstone.—Miss. J. E. Jarvis.—On St. Michael's Hill, 77, Samuel Cox, esq.—In Princes-st. Mrs. Alexander, greatly regretted.

In College-Green, 82, Mrs. Eliza Tyler, the last representative of that very ancient family the Tylers of Herefordshire. This once celebrated lady was classed among the most distinguished beauties whom England produced during the 18th century. At the Court of Lisbon, as well as at St. James's, she moved for many years a brilhant star; and some few are still surviving in Bath, who may remember the homage rendered to her charms at the old Assembly Rooms, during the reign of Beau Nash. Mr. Southey, Poet Laureat, was nephew to this lady, and received his earlier education under her auspices.

At Tewkesbury, at an advanced age,

Mr. Mew.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At Oxford, twelve prisoners received sentence of death, seven to be transported for fourteen years, and 2 for seven years.

Married.] Mr. J. Coleman, of Oxford, to Miss A. Whitaker, of Ordsall. — Mr. Powell, of Witney, to Miss Bozley, of Bampton.—Mr. Gibbard, of Chalcombehill-house, to Miss S. Sabin, of the Arkhouse, Neithorp.

Died.] At Oxford, 27, Mr. T. Scraggs.
-ln Holywell, 76, Mr. Pinfold, sen.

In Magdalen parish, Mr. Vincent.—29, Mrs. Fell.—In St. Clement's, 64, Mrs. Olive.—31, Mrs. S. Bliss.

At Banbury, Mrs. Taylor. - Mrs. Hill.

At Henley, Mr. J. Piper Ive.

At Forest-hill, 36, Mr. G. Davies.—At Horsepath, 71, Mr. R. Surman.—At Kiddington-house, 40, Charles Mostyn, esq.

At the late assizes held at Reading, there were forty-two prisoners for trial, of whom ten were capitally convicted, but reprieved; four were sentenced to transportation.

Mr. Dundas, M.P. for Berkshire, lately presented to the House of Commons no less than twelve petitions from the farmers of that county, praying for relief

of that county, praying for relief.

Marrried.] Mr. C. Tomkins, of AbingMONTHLY MAG. No. 352.

don, to Miss M. H. Smith, of Ashley-place, Bristol.—Mr. J. Wheeler, to Miss Allen, both of Abingdon.

Died.] At Reading, in Broad-street, 79,

Mr. R. Richards.

At Windsor, 47, Mr. W. Osborn, much respected.—57, Mr. R. Kelsey.—78, Mr. R. Merrick.

At the late Hertford assizes nine prisoners received sentence of death.

Married.] William Griffin, esq. to Miss M. A. Elliman, both of Tring.—J. F. Mason, esq. of Aldenham Lodge, to Miss Jane Dormer, of Rowsham.—The Rev. W. S. Chalk, of Barton, to Miss E. Gregory, of Henlow.

Died.] At Baldock, 79, Mrs. Hintson, widow of the Rev. J. H. rector of that place.

At Beaumont-green, Cheshunt, 65, Mrs. Caroline Carter.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A new road from Northampton to Kettering is nearly completed, which opens a direct line of communication with Oxford to Stamford. The saving in distance is considerable.

Married.] Mr. R. Jones, to Miss Marlow, both of Northampton.—Mr. Jefferson, of Sherrington, to Miss S. Checkley, of Northampton.—Mr. J. Strange, of Kettering, to Miss E. Palmer, of Wold.

Miss E. Palmer, of Wold.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. Burnham.

77, Mr. W. Mallard, greatly and deser-

vedly regretted.

At Peterborough, 75, Mr. R. Whitwell.— Louisa, widow of J. F. Richardson, esq. and sister to the late Earl of Lindsey.

At Loddington, 82, Mrs. A. Warner, much respected.—At Winwick Warren, 76, Thomas Lovell, esq. deservedly regretted. —At Desborough, 76, Mr. W. Cave.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

A county meeting took place at Cambridge, the Duke of Bedford in the chair, to petition the House of Commons for a reform of parliament, and the restoration of the Queen to "her rights and privileges."

Married.] George Trent, esq. R.N. to Miss Bennington, of Ely.—Mr. W. Tebbut, of Chatteris, to Miss M. Bailey, of St.

Died.] At Cambridge, 82, Mrs. Hancock.--In Bennett-street, 40, Mr. T. B. Gro-

mont.—49, Mr. S. Petit.—Mr. James Winders.

At Newmarket, 45, Mr. A. Gardiner. At Barnwell, 67, Mr. W. Norris Wilson. NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. P. Copley, to Miss A. Rocklow; Mr. R. Morgan, to Miss J. D. Clarke: all of Norwich.—Mr. M. Turner, to Miss H. Hutchinson, both of Yarmouth.

—Mr. Pond, to Miss S. Tills; Mr. Bradfield, to Miss Blythe: all of Lynn.—Robert Campbell, esq. to Miss F. Rudger, both of Fakenham

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Fakenham.— Mr. P. Kitwood, of Blakeney, to Miss Cooper, of Cley.— Mr. J. Parsons, of Swaffham, to Miss M. Nudd, of St. Stephen's.—Mr. S. Gladen, of Marsham, to Miss M. Bolt of Yarmouth.

Died.] At Norwich, 69, Mrs. S. Foster.
—In St. Margaret's, 56, Mr. J. Watson.—
In Queen-street, William Foster, esq. alderman, deservedly regretted.—Mr. S. Gurney.—In St. Gregory's, Miss J. A. Clark.

At Yarmouth, 61, Mr. J. Martyn.—38, Mrs. Warren.—Mr. R. Parker.—50, Mr. R. Newton.—61, Mr. R. Brown.—66, Mr. G.

Brewster.

At Lynn, Mr. Armes, - Mr. D. Green. At Thetford, 83, Mrs. Bartlett.

SUFFOLK.

A life-boat is building at Ipswich, by subscription, which is to be stationed on the Suffolk coast.

Mr. J. R. Cuffley, to Miss S. A. Carver, both of Ipswich.—Lieut. Stubbin, R.N. to Miss C. Sketter, of Ipswich.—Mr. G. Buck, of Wymondham, to Miss E. Ray, of Ipswich.—Mr. J. Arnold, of Debenham, to Miss D. Percy, of Mendlesham.—Mr. Cunningham, to Miss Barber, both of Orford.

Died.] At Bury, 68, Mrs. Bridge.—79, John Watling, esq. formerly of Bacton.— Mrs. Sharpe.—64, Mr. J. Rackham, one of

the burgesses of the corporation.

At Ipswich, Miss M. Manning.—79. Mrs. Jopling.—75, Mr. J. Adams.—80, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. J. Edge.—Mrs. E Leath.

At Woodbridge, 77, Mrs. Pipe.—88, Mr. R. Plumpley, one of the Society of Friends. At Framlingham, 78, Mrs. E. Clodd.

At Bredfield, 50, Mr. J. Ray.—At Framsden, 64, Mrs. Birch.—At Norton, 68, Mr. J. Bethel.—At Hadleigh, 76, Mrs. Fens.—At Coddenham, 64, Mr. G. Rushbrooke.—At Laxfield, 78, Mr. J. Botwright.

ESSEX.

A great number of farmers of this county lately forwarded a petition to the House of-Commons, stating their great burthens, and their inability to pay their rents.

Married.] Mr. T. Elliston, of Chelmsford, to Miss S. Hale, of Ballingdon.—Mr. J. Cocks, of Barking, to Miss Porter, of Norwich.—Mr. G. Cooper, of Peldon Mill, to Miss Brown, of Layer de la Hay.

Died.] At Colchester, 42, Mrs. Bragg, much respected.—48, Mr. W. Woodcocke, jun. greatly regretted.—Miss Price.

At Chelmsford, 60, Mr. H. Reynor. At Saffron Walden, Mrs. S. Paul, much respected.

At Manningtree, Mrs. Bentfield.

At Steeple Bumpstead, 42, Mr. George Bird.—At Erwarton-hall, Miss C. Abbott, deservedly regretted.—At Bosted Green, Mr. Clarke, suddenly.—At Hatfield, Peverel, wife of the Rev. W. Walford.

KENT.

Married.] Mr. W. Austen, to Miss A. Bradley; Mr. Crute, to Miss Archer; Mr.

J. Minter, to Mrs. Wilson: all of Canter. bury.—William Fox, esq. of Canterbury, to Miss M. Mercer, of Folkstone.—Mr. Holmes, of Dover, to Miss E. Wickes, of Canterbury.—Mr. Burrows, to Miss Thomas, both of Dover.—Mr. J. Williams, to Miss E. Coveney, both of Folkestone.

Died.] At Canterbury, 91, Mr W. Willis.—Harriet, wife of Mr. Alderman Pout, greatly and deservedly lamented.—In White Horse-lane, 63, Mr. W. Plumb.—79, Mr. J. Blackley, sen. greatly respected.—In North-lane, 68, Mr. Darby.—In Broadstreet, 46, Mrs. Boulden.

At Deal, 76, Mr. L. Easter.

At Faversham, 43, Mrs. Boulding.—55, Mr. Jas. Knott.

At Sandwich, at an advanced age, Mrs. Minter.—Mrs. A. Pettman.

At Hythe, Mrs. Quested.—At Ashford, 38, Mrs Tunbridge.—58, Mrs. M. Daw. son.—At Settingbourn, Mr. S. Peckham.—At Lydd, Mrs. Woodd.—At Dym.hurch, 34, Mr. W. Caistor.—At Bapchild, Mrs. E. French.—At Stockbury, 81, Mrs. Cheal.—At Lexham, Mrs. Bottle.—Mrs. Potter. SUSSEX.

More than 50 families, chiefly farmers, in the neighbourhood of Chichester and Arundel, are about to emigrate to America, with the intention of establishing themselves on the banks of the Ohio.

Married.] Mr. S. Homewood, of Northstreet, Brighton, to Miss E. Crispe, of Great Buckland-house, Maidstone.—Sir H. Pyam, to Miss C. Jackson, of Petersham.

Died.] At Brighton, 50, Mrs. Newbold, widow of William N. esq.—67, Mrs. Wilmhurst.—At Byam-house, West Cliffe, the wife of J. M. Raikes, esq.—81, Mrs. Benjamin.—Mr. T. Turner.

At Chichester, 32, Mr. C. Newman .-

83, Mr. C. Ingram, suddenly.

At Hersham, 51, Mr. E. Burgess.—At Hellingly, 39, the Rev. J. Langley—At Walden, 63, Mr. S. Teller.—24, Mr. W. Jones.—At Poling, Miss Amore.

At the late Winchester Assizes, there were 86 prisoners for trial, and 12 received

sentence of death.

Married.] W. C. Keele, esq. of Southampton, to Miss Ann Sophia, daughter of the late Ross Moore, esq. of Monghyre, East Indies.—Mr. Elmer, of Southampton, to Miss Edwards, of Newport.—John Greaves, esq. R N. of Southampton, to Miss Belin, of Guernsey.—Mr. Reynolds, to Mrs. Bartlett, both of Winchester.—Mr. J. Wildey, to Miss S. Palmer, both of Portsea.—Lieut. Hyatt, R.N. to Miss Legg, of Gosport.—Mr. Marcer, of Andover, to Miss A. Stride, of Redbridge.—John Smith, esq. of Yaverland-house, to Miss E. Horlock, of Alverstone.—Mr. G. Clarke, of the Grainge, to Miss E. Redman, of Alvesford.

Died.] At Southampton, Caroline, widow of John Christopher Ridont, esq. of Rangharsi,

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Banghurst. - 76, Mrs. A. Sidney. - At Bevis Mount, 44, Miss Emilie Heald. Catherine, widow of Robert Roberts, esq. -74, Mrs. Waits.

At Gosport, Mrs. Aldes .- 79, Mrs. Ar-

miner. - Mr. T. Westbrook.

At Southsea, 75, Lieut. Green, late of the Veterans.

At Basingstoke, Ann, widow of John Mullens, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. H. Selfe, of West Laving-ton, to Miss Barnes, of Little Chiverell Farm .- Humphrey Fugwell, esq. of Middle Hill House, near Box, to Miss J. Harding, of East Town Farm.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mr. J. Harris, one of the best mechanics in the kingdom.

At Townbridge, Mrs. S. Pearce. At Malksham, 26, Mrs. Purnell. SOMERSETSHIRE.

A Petition from the Agriculturists of this county signed by no less than 100,000 persons occupying 4,000,000 acres of land, was lately forwarded to the House of Commons, stating their deplorable condition,

and praying a remedy.

Married. Mr. C. Rance, to Miss Veale, of Rivers-street; H. B. Ward, esq. to Miss H. A. Davis, of Portland-place: all of Bath.—Mr. Hoare, of York-street, Bath, to Miss E. Lankesheer, of Widcombe.—James Dupre, esq. R.N. of Bath, to Miss H. Wise, of Liverpool .- At Bath, Mr. T. Hutton, of London, to Miss A. Russell, of the Abbey Church Yard, Bath .- Lieut. Col. Cochrane, of the 3rd regt. of Guards, to Miss Charlotte Wiltshire, of Bath .- Mr. George Bevington, of Bridgwater, to Miss R. Southam .- Mr. Segar, to Miss C. Dyke, both of lminster.—Mr. J. Feaver, of Sandford Orcas, to Miss E. Gifford, of Galhampton.

Died.] At Bath, in the Abbey Churchyard, 65, Mr. William Meyler, bookseller, and joint proprietor and editor of The Bath Herald, of which he had been the principal conductor from its first establishment in 1792 No person will be more deeply regretted, or his loss more severely felt than that of Mr. Meyler. Considerate, kind, and compassionate, he was ever ready to render his best services to those who needed them; and most of the candidates for public fame, who have from time to time visited Bath, have experienced his fostering protection. A residence for half a century in this city, commenced in the infancy of its prosperity, procured him an acquaintance with most of the literary and scientific characters of his day; and the suavity of his manners, and his known goodness of heart, deservedly endeared him to all who had an opportunity of fairly estimating his character; whilst the respect in which he was held, obtained for him a civic gown among the Body Corporate, at a time when that Body was alost exclusively composed of gentlemen of the Medical Profession. Mr. Meyler's pretensions to literature were of no ordinary class; and the public have often been favoured with the productions of his pen both in poetry and prose. As a critic, his judgment was not seldom referred to by the lovers of the Drama; but the kindness of his heart frequently softened the severity of criticism into admonition and advice. As a man, he was upright, humane, and just; as a husband and a father, he possessed every conjugal and paternal virtue in an eminent degree; and as a citizen and subject, his loyalty and his attachment to his country were deep-rooted and unqualified. Mr. Meyler for many years was a victim to the gout, which, from the severity of its incessant attacks, deprived his bed of rest by night, and his couch of comfort by day, but could not ruffle the urbanity of his temper, nor abridge the practical humanity of his disposition. copy the preceding paragraph from The Bath Herald, but as a personal friend of the deceased, the Editor subjoins his testimony of the truth of the eulogium, having himself often benefitted by Mr. Meyler's urbanity, and being impressed with the conviction that a more worthy man did not live in his time. Generally speaking the proprietors of provincial papers are the most useful and intelligent persons in their districts, and of the entire class Mr. Meyler has for many years ranked as one of the most able and estimable. His paper was always distinguished for good writing and good taste, and those qualities recommended it to the patronage of many families in distant parts of the empire. It has also been of en distinguished for priority of news, and for much information on subjects of temporary interest resulting from the active intelligence of its conductor.

Died.] At Bath, 95, Mrs. Minifie .- In Grosvenor-place, at an advanced age, Mrs. S. Granger.- In Russell-street, Mrs. H. Cliffe.—J. W. Pender, esq. of Barbadoes, suddenly.—74, Mr. A Fisher. In Catherine-place, Thomas Macdonald, esq. late of Hinde-street, London .- In New King-street 73, Mrs. Drayton .- On St. Andrew's-terrace, 59, Mr. Marsh, deservedly lamented.

At Taunton, 69, Mr. Pring, sen.

DORSETSHIRE Married.] Samuel Bowden Gundry, esq. to Miss C Downe, both of Bridport .- The Rev. Jas. Venables, of Buckland Newton, to Miss M. C. Lewis. - Mr. J. Wainwright, of Milborne Port, to Miss A. Lovell, of Shepton, Mallett.-Mr. W. Smith, of Whitechurch, to Miss H. Elford, of Whatcombe,

Died.] At Poole, 87, Rebecca, wife of James Seagar, esq.-Mr. J. Waterman, respected.

At Wimborne, 51, Mr. T. Sims. DEVONSHIER.

Married. Mr. J. S. Higgs, to Miss E. W. Snell, both of Exeter .- Mr. S. Crock-

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well, jun. to Miss M. Cowell, both of Torquay.—John Venn, esq. of Payhembury, to Miss Patronella Pyle, of Westgate, in Tallaton.—John Wreford, esq. of Nicholmymet, to Miss A. Reed, of Efford.—The Rev. N. Cole, of Hurston, to Miss E. M. B. Morris, of Exeter.

Died.] At Exeter, in Paris-street, Mr. T. Hartley.—82, Lady Mary Hamilton.—58, Miss Frances Vye.—On Upper Southerhay, 51, John H. Bluhm, esq.—Mr. Evans.—73, Mr. R. Cullum, highly and deservedly

esteemed and regretted.

At Plymouth, in Pembroke-street, 71, Mrs. G. Easton.—In Waterloo-street, 51, Mrs. P. Beer.—InNavy-row, 74, Mrs. H. Mashman.—In Pembroke-lane, 78, Mrs. S. Williams.—In Cannon-street, 50, Mrs. Bray.—In Duke-street, 59, Mrs. Marom.—In Frankfort-street, 72, Miss Deeble, justly esteemed

At Ashburton, Miss M. Eales, deservedly regretted.—At Saltash, Mrs. Scott, widow of John S. esq. of Plymouth.—At Gittenham, 37, Lieut. S. Dillon, R.N.—At Millbrooke, 100, Mrs. S. Broughton.

CORNWALL.

In consequence of a requisition signed by ten magistrates, the High Sheriff having refused to call the meeting, the freeholders, copyholders, householders, and inhabitants of this county, lately assembled at Bodmin : E. W. W. Pendarves, esq. was in the chair. Though the day was unfavourable, and two fairs were held within a few miles, the assemblage of the yeomanry was both numerous and respectable. The greater part of the magistrates and gentlemen who signed the requisition to the High Sheriff were present. The meeting was held in the hall generally used on these occasions, Several excellent resolutions were agreed to.

Married.] Mr. R. Richards, to Miss M. Edmonds, both of Falmouth, and the Society of Friends.—Henry Lambe, esq. of St. Austell, to Miss E. Symons, of Little Falmouth.—Mr. E. Martin, of St. Austell, to Miss S.

Row. of George-street, Dock.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mrs. S. M'Dowall.

Christopher Saverland, esq. much and deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Penzance, Andrew Purves, esq. of Roxburghshire.—67, Mr. R. Angwin.—50, Mrs. E. Cook.

WALES.

The following premiums have lately been offered by the Church Union Society, in the Diocese of St. David's.—1. A premium of £50, (by benefaction) for the best Essay

on "the Scripture Doctrines of Adultary and Divorce; and on the criminal character and punishment of Adultery by the accient laws of England and other countries."—2 A premium of £25 for the best Essay of the influence of a moral life on our judgment in matters of faith."—If any mawill do his will, he shall know of the doctraine whether it be of God." John vil, 17.—The Essays are to be sent directed to the Rev. W. Morgan, Vicarage, Abergwilly, near Carmarthen, on or before the last day July, 1821, with the names of the writen in a sealed paper incribed with the motto of the Essay.

Married.] Mr. R. Jenkyns, to Miss Law. rence, both of Swansea.—Mr. J. H. Allen, to Miss Marriott, both of Neath.—John Rees, esq. of Carmarthen, to Miss R. Bowen, of Waunifor, Cardiganshire.—Mr. P. Back. stock, of Haverfordwest, to Miss M. Dorley, of Bath.—Mr. T. Beynon, to Miss A. Pridham, both of Carmarthen.—W. T. Jones, esq. of Gwynfryn, Cardiganshire, te Miss J. Tickell, of London.—The Rev. Hugh Jones, rector of Llangowen, Merionethshire, to Miss E. Ellis, of Gwynfryn, Carnarvonskire.

Died.] At Swansen, Mr. T. Bowen, de-

servedly regretted.

At Haverfordwest, Mr. W. Grunn.—At an advanced age, George Parry, esq.

At Llangolen, 43, Robert Price, eq. of Towr.—Mr. J. Davies.

SCOTLAND.

Maaried.] Dr. A. Fyfe, M.D. to Miss E. Charles; The Rev. James Walker, to Miss Madeline Erskine: all of Edinburgh. —James B. Scott, esq. of Leith, to Miss Jane Donaldson, of Horselydown.

Died.] At Glasgow, James Watt, M.D. At Aberdeen, Lady Hay, wife of Sir J.

D. H. bart.

At Kilmarnock, Mr. A. Morris Stewart. At Lockesby, Mrs. Janet Johnstone Smith.

Married.] Robert Hutton, esq. of Dublin, to Caroline, daughter of Dr. Compton, of Easton House, Lancashire.—Lieut. Col. Ensor, of the Armagh militia, to Miss J. Parsons, of Dawson-street, Dublin.—Robert Otway, jun. esq. R.N. Highland Cottage, county of Cork, to Mrs. Seaton, of Bristol.—J. P. Unrake, esq. of Kinsale, to Elizabeth, daughter of G. Rochfort. esq. M.P. for Westmeath.

Died.] At Dublin, in Grafton-street,

Miss Bayley.

At Limerick, C. O Callaghan, esq. of Seafield, county of Clare.

Our Windsor correspondent is informed, that the affected term POLARIZATION, is awarly synonymous with deflection, or relative direction.

A subscription has been opened for the widow and children of the late Mr. JOHN SCOTT, which we recommend to our friends.

The Promenades near Dorking, and the Tour in Wales in our next.

Ennata - Last Number, p. 126, line 1 from bottom, for quietly read "quickly,"
and in p. 127, line 11, dele "thing;" and in some copies for Dr. Gom, read "Dr. Gem.
This Number, in a few copies page 210

This Number, in a few copies page, 210, line 3 from the bottom, for proportion read properties;" and page 212, line 2 and 3, read "might be greater than if the planets were a fixed mass."